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Albemarle-street, December, 1862.

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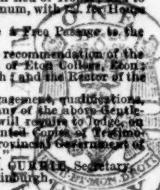
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XUM

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

LITERATURE

Vicissitudes of Families. Third Series. By Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. (Longman & Co.)

"Where is Bohun?" asked Chief Justice Crewe, mourning over the disappearance of historic names. "Where is Mowbray? Where is Mortimer? Nay, which is more and worst of all, where is Plantagenet?" Sir Bernard Burke renews the lamentation in this concluding volume of his '*Vicissitudes of Families*,' wherein are recorded the sad fates of illustrious houses, which have dropped into obscurity, or passed away without leaving a clue by which their descendants can be tracked to the lurking places of poverty. He tells of titles extinct, wealth dissipated, honours vain and fleeting as shadows. Many of these stories are passing strange, and their prevailing tone is one of sadness; but ever and again the gloomy annals are broken by anecdote and by droll humour, to lure on those readers who, unlike the majority of mankind, find small pleasure in musing on the vanity of human pride and earthly grandeur.

In his opening chapter, Ulster King of Arms takes occasion to remark on the brief duration of English titles of honour as compared with those of the sister kingdoms. Of ancient Irish peers still possessed by the male heirs of the original grantees he mentions Kildare, Ormonde, Clanricarde, Kerry, Inchiquin, Fingall, Howth, Westmeath, Gormanston, Taaffe, Kinsale, Trim, Leston, Dunsany, Dunboyne; whilst he illustrates the vitality of Scotch honour by pointing to Argyll, Athole, Montrose, Crawford, Angus, Perth, Strathmore, Falkland, Forbes, Saltoun, and Gray. Of the Montrose family some remarkable particulars are noticed. For seven hundred years, since the Grahams first branched off from the family of Dalkeith and Abercorn, Montrose has descended from father to son, with but two exceptions, when grandson succeeded grandfather. Even more noteworthy than this absence of collateral descent in the history of the peerage is the fact that, as far as can be ascertained, the wives of Montrose have for four hundred years been the daughters of actual peers. Lastly, the heads of the long line have never married heiresses, except on one occasion, when a Marquess of Montrose married the younger daughter of the only Duke of Rothes; but this lady, as she had no share of her father's inheritance, did not bring the arms. "Thus, in consequence of the long continuance of the male line in noble families of Scotland, and the paucity of heiresses, this Montrose family, one of the oldest of the three kingdoms, has no quarterings, while other families of much shorter duration, in the male line, have quarterings by the hundred."

Hereditary honour has been far more short-lived on this side the Tweed. Of Norman William's twenty earldoms not one exists; and in like manner have passed away the creations of William Rufus, Henry the First, Stephen, Henry the Second, Richard the First, and John, Norfolk and Somerset, and perhaps Cornwall (enjoyed by the Prince of Wales) are the only extant English dukedoms, created from the first institution of the order down to the commencement of Charles the Second's reign; and for about half a century, Norfolk and Somerset having been attainted in the reign of Elizabeth, the ducal order was extinct, until James the First revived it in the person of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. There is no existing English marquise older than the reign of George the Third, Winchester

and Worcester excepted, of which two the latter is merged in the dukedom of Beaufort. The Henrys and Edwards were frequent be-stowers of the earl's coronet; but of all the Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor earldoms eleven only remain, of which six are merged in higher titles, whilst five (Shrewsbury, Derby, Huntington, Pembroke, and Devon) still give designation to their possessors.

In Sir Bernard's opinion, the main cause of the rapid destruction of noble families is the separation of Title and Estate; and to remove this cause, or at least to diminish its power, he prays for a special enactment of the Legislature which should "declare that an adequate portion of the estates of the grantee of each hereditary dignity conferred by the Crown should follow the title, and be inseparable from it." This proposal from an Ulster King of Arms for Parliament to limit the power of the Crown in the exercise of its dearest prerogative, is surely one of the strangest expressions of the levelling spirit of the nineteenth century which can be pointed to. On reflection, Sir Bernard will doubtless see the propriety of placing his "notion" or "crotchet" (as he elsewhere terms his proposition) before the public in a manner less likely to offend those who are most jealous of interference with the "source and fountain of honour." Let Ulster only imagine the ferment of indignation which would arise if any Member of Parliament were to act on his suggestion, and he will speedily retract his words, uttered with charming simplicity,—"a special enactment of the Legislature would easily meet the case!" Even if the Crown, which can do no wrong, could be induced to surrender a large part of its prerogative, and then the Legislature were to do its best to secure a decent competence to the holders of hereditary dignities, would Sir Bernard, and those who feel with him, find matters improved?

Through such impossible provisions the extinction of noble families might become less rapid and frequent; but is it not probable that just as our aristocracy grew more permanent they would as a body be less respectable? Improvidence is in most cases not the only fault of those representatives of noble houses who squander their wealth and leave their posterity in straitened circumstances. Instances could be enumerated where titled families have for generations so abused their advantages that their removal from positions of influence and dignity has been desired by the warmest friends of the privileged classes.

Without doubt it is painful to witness the decay and death of families, with whose names are associated the proudest recollections of England's history; but it does not follow that it would be well to preserve their material prosperity by means, which would also withhold from appropriate relegation to obscurity the names of successful lawyers and scheming politicians, who from time to time work their way into the hereditary noblesse, without doing the State any great service. Quoting the words of '*Coningsby*', Sir Bernard Burke, while he mourns over extinct titles, says with equal truth and satisfaction that the Peerage of England is "the finest in Europe." It is more than probable that if an end were put to conditions which facilitate the removal of worn-out stocks and increase the opportunities for "new blood" to work its way into the highest order of the realm, his successor at the distance of three hundred years, instead of repeating the proud boast, would have to lament over the degeneracy of the Fathers of the Land.

Sir Bernard concludes his prayer for parliamentary endowment of Titles of Honour with

the following collection of cases where his plan would possibly have worked well for distinguished and unfortunate families, if not for society at large:—

"If some such system as this endowment of Titles of Honour had been acted on in days gone by, the Earl of Perth and Melfort would now enjoy a portion, at least, of the historic inheritance of the Drummonds; the late Earl of Huntingdon, the representative of the famous house of Hastings, would not have been restored to a landless title; the Earl of Buckinghamshire might still be seated at the old Manor-house of Blickling; Viscount Mountmorres would yet have his home at Castle Morres, and Viscount Gort at his princely castle of Loughcote; Lord Audley would have a share of the broad acres won by his chivalrous ancestors; Lord Kingsland, the waiter at the Dawson Street Hotel, would not have been a pauper, wholly dependent on the Crown's bounty, and Lord Aylmer, of Balrath, would not be driven to fight the battle of life in the distant colony of Canada. A fragment, at all events, of the great Tristernagh estate would yet give local position to the old baronial family of Piers, and a remnant of the extensive Carbery possessions of the Moores would have saved their representative, the present Sir Richard Emanuel Moore, Bart., from the necessity of holding the situation of jailor at Spike Island. The ancient Baronetcy of Hay would not have come, despoiled of its fine estate of Park, to be the empty inheritance of a clerk in a branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland, nor that of Wishart, to be represented by a wanderer in Australia and New Zealand. The story of the poor baronets, Echlin and Norwich, would not have to be related; Lord Kirkcudbright need not have stood behind the counter of his glove shop in Edinburgh; and that noble-hearted gentleman, Mr. Surtees, the historian of Durham, would have lost the opportunity of taking from the workhouse of Chester-le-Street old Sir Thomas Conyers, the last baronet of Horden."

Of the instances of fallen greatness glanced at in this epitome, the fate of William Macellan, sixth Lord Kirkcudbright, and representative of the family which gave the Federal States of America their discarded Commander-in-chief, deserves a few words of especial notice. On the death of William, fourth Lord, under age and without issue, the Macellans lost their land, and the Lords of Kirkcudbright of their own free will kept away for a time from the assemblies of their order:—

"But the right of the collateral heir male was so universally known and acknowledged, that at the Union this peerage was considered as a subsisting one, and as such preserved on the roll. On several occasions the votes of the Lords Kirkcudbright were subsequently admitted at the election of Scotch representative peers, and in 1741, William Macellan, Lord Kirkcudbright, recorded his, at the general election. Despite, however, of his lordly character, the poor Peer followed the humble occupation of a Glover, and for many years used to stand in the lobby of the Assembly Rooms in the Old Town, selling gloves to the gay frequenter of the ball; for, according to the fashion of the time, a new pair was required for every fresh dance. The only occasion on which he absented himself from his post, was at the ball following the election of a representative peer; then, and then only, did he doff his apron, and, assuming the garb of a gentleman, associate with the company, the most of whom he had usually served with gloves during the rest of the year. The Glover-lord's son, mindful of the pristine glories of his race, entered on a more ambitious career than his father, attained the rank of Colonel in the army, and, not satisfied with anything short of legal recognition, submitted his peerage claim to the House of Lords, by whose decision he was declared seventh Lord Kirkcudbright on 3rd of May, 1773."

Passing from Scotland to Ireland, the reader is introduced to the last Viscount Kingsland by Mr. Hitchcock, the son of the lawyer whose

knowledge and exertions won a peerage for the hotel waiter, who was unable even to write his name. Sketching the career of his father's singular client, Mr. Hitchcock, in a letter to Sir Bernard Burke, says:—

"He was born in some obscure part of Dublin, and 'educated' in the vicinity of Castle Market, where it was said he made his 'first appearance in public' in the 'onerous' part of a basket-boy, his success in which character led to his promotion in the course of time to the more elevated position of under-waiter at a tavern in Dorset Street. It subsequently appeared, that although in so lowly a sphere, he entertained a dreamy notion, derived from family tradition, that as he bore the name of the Kingsland family, he might by some turn of fortune become entitled to its honours and estates. The Lord Kingsland of that time was a lunatic, residing in an asylum in France, and was under the guardianship of his relative, Lord Trimlestone. A false rumour of that lord's death reached Matthew Barnewall while he was officiating at the tavern in Dawson Street, and acting upon the traditional notion of heirship, under the advice of his then companions and friends, Matthew mustered a strong force of the *employés* of the taverns and the market, which had been the school of his early training, and with that formidable array, proceeded forthwith to Turvey, the family mansion, of which he took instant possession. There he cut down timber, lighted bonfires, and for some short time indulged in the exercise of rude hospitality to the companions who had escorted him, and the rabble which he collected in the neighbourhood. His rejoicings were, however, but short-lived. Lord Trimlestone, the guardian of the lunatic peer, applied to the Court of Chancery, and poor Matthew was committed to Newgate under an attachment for contempt. While in the prison he was advised to apply to my father for his legal advice and assistance, through which he was after some time set at liberty. At that period he was quite unable to trace his pedigree, and being utterly illiterate—unable even to write his name—he could give but little assistance to his legal adviser in testing the justice of the claim which, in the midst of his almost Cimmerian darkness, he still insisted upon to the right of succession to the Kingsland Peerage. My father, however, being a man of sanguine temperament as well as superior talents, saw that there was something in the claim, and took up the case with such ardour that he soon discovered a clue, which led him step by step through the difficulties which lay in the way of tracing a pedigree amidst so much ignorance, until at length there was but one missing link in the chain; and this was, after much research, supplied by the evidence of one Lucinda Ambridge, a woman upwards of a hundred years old. In the meantime the lunatic Peer *actually* died; and when Matthew's pedigree was completed, and the proofs forthcoming, the claim was brought before the House of Lords, and after due investigation admitted."

But though this lord of the soiled napkin was admitted to the honours of his ancestors, he could not recover their estates; and he was a penniless Viscount Kingsland and Baron of Turvey until he received a poor peer's pension of 500*l.* per annum. After his elevation Lord Kingsland married, for his second wife, Miss Bradshaw, an English lady, who took great but ineffectual pains to make her lord a gentleman. "She watched his words," says Mr. Hitchcock, "and always corrected him—even before company. One day, being asked to take some lunch, he declined, saying, 'I have been eating *sleevages* all day.'—My lady, correcting, said, 'Sandwiches, my lord.'—He replied, 'Ah, my lady, I wish you'd be quiet, you're always *rebuiting* me.'" In this story it is easy to discern the fabrication of a good-natured friend. Of all words in the English language "sandwiches" is one of the two dozen which the ex-waiter would have learnt how to pronounce from tavern customers.

The title of Kingsland is now extinct; but there is little doubt that an heir might be found to it in the poorest classes of Dublin.

Leaving the Peerage and coming to the Baronetage, Sir Bernard speaks of the Heymans, whose last representative, Sir Peter Heyman, after long service in the Navy, was saved from utter destitution by a charity concert, given May 20, 1783, at Pasquall's Great Rooms, Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road. Of the Echlin, whose baronetcy was created October 17, 1621, the degradation is yet more sad, because it is before the eyes of the present generation. Sir Frederick Echlin, the present baronet, can neither read nor write, and two years since had (at seventy years of age) no means of support except a weekly allowance of half-a-crown paid him out of parochial charity by the Rev. Francis Hewson, Vicar of Carbury, co. Kildare, who writes:—

"About thirteen years ago, I received forty pounds from the Queen for him, in answer to a memorial that was forwarded to her—ten pounds being from Her Majesty's privy purse, and thirteen from the Royal Bounty fund. He shared a considerable portion of this with his brother and family, who were at the time in the greatest want; and the remainder I took charge of, and doled out to him, at his own request, at the rate of six shillings a week. I need not say that the sum has been expended long since. I do not know a fitter case than poor Sir F. Echlin's, for either the Concordatum fund, or, what would be still better, admission into some hospital. But all my efforts in his behalf have hitherto been fruitless, as his case is not considered eligible for Wilson's Hospital, and there was no vacancy, when I applied, on the list of persons for the Concordatum fund. If you would kindly help me, or put me in the way of obtaining some provision for the declining years of this amiable poor Baronet, I shall feel very thankful. He attends our church, and dines in our house, regularly every Sunday. His brother Fenlon resides in the village of Kilmeague, where he supports himself by labour, and the assistance of Mr. Preston, the clergyman, who has been very kind to him."

Of the Norwiche (advanced to the dignity of the baronetage in 1641) it has been said, "they rose and fell by the smiles of woman." Having been enriched by two heiresses, Margaret Holt and Alice Christian, they were beggared by Sarah, the famous Duchess of Marlborough, through whose skill and luck at cards, Margaret Holt's "manor of Brampton" passed from the Norwiche to the Spencer family. An outcast from the home of his ancestors, Sir William Norwiche, who paid thus dearly for the honour of playing cards with a duchess, died in 1741, in indigent circumstances, when his body was laid with the dust of his forefathers in Brampton Church:—

"The title was borne by another member of the family, but without sufficient means to support its dignity. The widow of the late Sir Samuel Norwiche, the lineal representative of his house, is still living at Kettering, and earns a livelihood by washing. She is very poor and very ignorant, not having received any education. Her husband, Sir Samuel Norwiche, for many years a sawyer in Kettering, was the eldest son of Sir John, who died in the parish workhouse. This poor scion of the old race had, I am told, the manners and bearing of a perfect gentleman. His father, also named John, was a pensioner under the Montague family. He was the brother, I believe, of Sir William, who had lost the Brampton estate by gambling. The present heir of the family, Sir William Norwiche, is now in America, where he is said to be doing well."

Sir Bernard Burke might have expanded this division of his work with many cases of which he makes no mention. The list of Barons who are at the present time gaining their livelihood by honest but lowly toil comprises names

which are not only surrounded with memories of former dignity, but still blaze in the world of fashion. Not long since, an English baronet owned and drove a hansom cab, and a second was acting as foreman in a Regent Street linendraper's shop.

Speaking of the fortunes of exiled families, Sir Bernard says:—

"In two of the greatest victories ever achieved over the English, those of Beaugé and Almanza, the French were commanded, in the former by the famous Scotch General, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, and in the latter, by the equally renowned English commander, James Duke of Berwick. Singularly enough, at Almanza, while the French were thus under an English general, the English army was led by a French officer, the Marquis de Ruvigny. In more modern times there was scarcely one of the Marshals of Napoleon abler or more considered than Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum; and in our own day Patrick MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, has given another illustrious addition to the roll of British names associated with foreign renown. Under every nation's banner but their own the Irish fought with success, and some of them attained the highest rank. Marshal Brown, who contended so ably against the great Frederick, De Lacy, who organized the Russian army, and the heroic Mahony, who saved Cremona, who gained immortal glory at Almanza, and became eventually Lieutenant-General and Commander of Castile, were Irishmen."

Here, too, is a good story of the Spanish O'Reillys:—

"The rise of the O'Reillys in Spain forms an interesting anecdote:—At the close of the Seven Years' War (1762), forming, as it were, an episode of that great contest, hostilities commenced between Spain and Portugal. In the regiment of Ultonia, which fought on the Spanish side, was an Irish officer, whom, on being left for dead on the field of battle, the followers of the camp were, as usual, about to despoil, when he cried out that he was the Duc d'Arcos. The hope of a reward or ransom saved his life; but on his return to Madrid he was commanded into the presence of the Duke's widow, and interrogated why he had presumed to usurp her husband's name. 'Madam,' replied he, 'if I had known a more illustrious one I would have sought its protection.' The presence of mind evinced, both in assuming the name in the hour of danger, and in his apt reply to the haughty duchess, ensured him this lady's special favour, as her influence did his rapid advancement in public life. This officer was the celebrated Count O'Reilly (youngest son of Thomas O'Reilly, Esq., of Baltrasna, Co. Meath), who commanded the African expedition under Charles III. of Spain, and was Governor of Louisiana, Ambassador to the Court of France, &c."

Amongst other good stories of titles recovered, Ulster King of Arms tells of Devon, Huntingdon, and Willoughby of Parham; and he introduces a careful, but not very entertaining, chapter on the "Rise of the Strutts of Belper" with the following suggestive paragraph:—

"It has long been the just boast of our country, that the highest honours are open to the humblest of her sons. In the roll of the British Peerage will be found seventy names ennobled by the successful practice of the law. Trade and commerce have been prolific sources of nobility. The Dukes of Leeds trace back to a cloth-worker, the Earls of Radnor to a Turkey merchant, the Earls of Craven to a Merchant taylor, and the Earls of Coventry to a London mercer. The families of Dartmouth, Ducie, Pomfret, Tankeville, Dormer, Romney, Dudley, Fitzwilliam, Cowper, Leigh, Darnley, Hill, and Normanby were all founded by merchants or citizens of London. In our own times commerce has added Lords Ashburton, Carrington, and Overstone to the Upper House, and the Peerage is not less noble, but more honoured and more useful, because it is occasionally recruited from the ranks of honourable industry."

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With much of the contents of this amusing volume readers of county histories and newspapers are familiar. For instance, in the sketch of the Parkyns family there is scarcely a fact of importance which may not be found in a well-known topographical work. The chapter on "The Heir of Delapre" is a summary of the Bouvier trial, which engaged the attention of lawyers and the public just before last long vacation; the career of Byron's luckless grandson is given in the words of an article taken from the *Daily Telegraph*; and too much space is given to the well-remembered *cause célèbre* of Ashton Court. Less generally known, and better told, is the history of the Pilgrim Father, Richard Sayer, who, besides being the representative of the ancient house of Sayer, was the lineal descendant of Knyvett, Bouchier and Plantagenet! In the chapter devoted to this Transatlantic worthy, some interesting particulars are given with regard to the pride of our American cousins in their British extraction:

"For ten or twelve years before the civil conflict broke out, the most intelligent and zealous of my genealogical clients and correspondents were from the other side of the Atlantic, all yearning to carry back their ancestry to the fatherland, and to connect themselves in some way with its historic associations. Massachusetts was more genealogical than Yorkshire, and Boston sustained, what London never did, a magazine devoted exclusively to genealogy. My friend, Mr. Somerby, a very accomplished American antiquary, employed himself for several years in researches through the parish registers of England for the parochial entries of the founders of the chief American families, and especially of the Pilgrim Fathers; and I have been told that a very large sum was given at New York or Washington, I forget which, for the purchase of a perfect series of our English County Histories, as the best sources of American genealogy."

Sir Bernard Burke's last chapter, on "Suffolk Vicissitudes," is the portion of his book to which we take most exception. It is, at the same time, inadequate and inaccurate. The county is, doubtless, remarkable for the decay of its old families, but it has many still left in the fullness of opulence and dignity—such as Tolleymache, Rous, Blois, and very many others which will rise to the lips of every one acquainted with a division of the kingdom where, as the author admits, families were once "so old" that they seemed to have "had no beginning, and so honourable that they ought to have had no end." And of the houses which have vanished from the roll of the leading "county families," the destruction has, in many cases, not been so complete as Sir Bernard imagines when he says, "their very names are now unknown in the county." In 'The Poll for Members of Parliament for the Eastern Division of the County of Suffolk, taken 7th May, 1859,' Sir Bernard Burke will find several of the names which he mourns over as lost; but a casual survey of the Eastern Counties Directory will show him yet more fully the nature of his mistake; and if he descends to an examination of the Suffolk residents who are too humble to be mentioned even in a Post-Office Directory, he will find the great historic names by hundreds. The Malletts, descended from William's Norman Baron, Robert Malet (from whose loins came the Peysters and Uffords), abound in the humble condition of farm-labourers and artisans. Howards (frequently spelling their name Haward), from the noble stock of Howard, follow the plough-tail in every hundred of the shire. The same (though in less degree) is the case with Naunton, Moore, Croft, Garney, Pole. Of the Wingfields Sir Bernard says, "The Wingfields were a potent and numerous family. They are said to have been at Wingfield before

the Conquest, and at Letheringham for many generations; but the name has long departed from Suffolk." This is a mistake. The name is still found in the county. Amongst other lineal descendants of the old Wingfields may be mentioned Mr. Wingfield Stanford of Badingham, a prosperous and much-respected country gentleman. Sir Bernard would do well to glance at the "Pedigrees" and "Parishes" of Davy's Suffolk Collections, in the British Museum Library.

A Painter's Camp in the Highlands, and Thoughts about Art. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. 2 vols. Vol. I. *The Camp.*—Vol. II. *Thoughts about Art.* (Macmillan & Co.)

LONG live English eccentricity! may every one say who reads this curious and interesting book. Its writer has qualities akin to those of Waterton, who went barefoot because bare feet were best adapted to the climbing of trees;—of Miss Martineau, who, when in the Desert, maintained that every English female traveller ought to walk—because she had walked a few miles, to be rid of riding on camel-back. An earnest, enthusiastic man, having wrought out his life, and the chances and hopes thereof, in one particular form of one particular pursuit, is satisfied, forever and evermore, that no enthusiast to come ought to work out his life in any other way,—that is, if he be a landscape painter;—without a tent of his own, having plate-glass windows, through which pictures can be taken at leisure, whatever be the glow or gloom of the weather, and, further, those means and appliances of health, and strength, and fortune, which are not at the call of every artist, be he ever so sincere, and let him have read Mr. Ruskin ever so profoundly or rapturously, as our author has obviously done. There is no want of nonsense and exaggeration in Mr. Hamerton's book,—it is the book, nevertheless, of a man with a purpose and with special talent, if not genius: as such, one to be treated carefully.

Our Painter's experiments began in the moorland country bordering Lancashire and Yorkshire, where he sat down for a summer in a portable wooden house not much larger than *Mrs. Jarley's*, to study heather during six months—being the while his own cook, his own housekeeper, his own servant. This solitary manner of encampment, however, besides its presupposing certain physical attributes on the part of him who undertakes it, has its drawbacks. Whether so frail a tenement would stand a charge of wild cattle may be questioned. Hermits must make up their minds to queer visitors.—

"As I lay in my hammock in the dark—I know not at what hour of the night or early morning—I heard a horrible yell. It was close to the door of my hut; so close that it seemed to proceed from some idiot, or wild beast, or fiend, that had already penetrated to the interior. I was startled out of my sleep, and grasped my revolver before I had any clear notion of the kind of attack I had to apprehend. A minute afterwards, wide awake, I sat listening to the most virulent abuse imaginable; holding all the while the loaded revolver, and watching the door noiselessly; ready, on the first attempt against it, to send a bullet or two through its thin wooden panels. A large stone through the window seemed more to be expected than an attack upon the door; but, unless the stone disabled me, I felt sure of wounding the besieger in any case, and so reserved my five barrels for the last extremity. I cannot repeat, in a paper intended for future publication, the particular phrases of invective directed against me by my visitor; and it is impossible, without such repetition, to give a true idea of their bitterness. It is enough to say that he exhausted every term of

reproach, and every expression of hatred, which is to be found in such English as they speak in this desert; that he poured upon me the whole vocabulary of foulness, and that the delicately-chosen theme of his discourse was the death of my own mother. It was a genuine commination—a denouncing of God's wrath—a worse than priestly anathema—a great and mighty cursing! The theological hatreds of centuries have not produced a more powerful formula than the simple improvisation of this man's anger. Now I reasoned with myself, 'This fellow may attack me, and I have certainly a good chance of preventing him, for the dead door is no impediment whatever to a bullet; still, though his talk is irritating enough, I have clearly no right to shoot him merely because he calls me hard names. So I will be as quiet as I can till he attacks me with some other member than his tongue only.' Wherefore I sat up in bed as calmly as my now increasing irritation would allow, and directed my revolver to the door or the window as the voice changed its direction. It was a queer position, certainly. 'What if this fellow is only vexing me,' I thought, 'so as to make me open the door of the hut to him and his accomplices?' He called out continually, 'Shoot! shoot, man, shoot!' which might mean that he wanted me to discharge any firearms I had before he attempted to break in upon me. This was a proof that the fellow knew I was armed; but there was nothing remarkable in that circumstance, as I had taken especial care to make my means of defence generally known by practising often with my pistol. So I thought the wisest plan would be to sit still for the present and do nothing, as it would be an embarrassing position for me if the country people found a dead man at my door next morning, with a bullet in him, and a little hole through the door, indicating whence the bullet had come. 'There is no telling how stupid a jury may be,' thought I; 'and, besides, if I shoot this fellow, I shall be served up by ten thousand penny-a-liners in all the newspapers in England; and a pretty affair they will make of my camp life here, and the reasons for it.' Suddenly the commination came to a close, the torrent of anathemas was arrested; the horrible howls, the demoniac laughter, and the piercing yells which had succeeded each other now for many minutes, ceased altogether; a wild shriek or two came from the moor, fainter and fainter, as if retiring in the distance; then all was still. A little suspicious at first of this sudden stillness, I listened attentively for some sound that might indicate a less noisy but more dangerous attack; but I was soon tired of listening, and so laid my revolver in its case, which I left open, and then fell asleep. Again I was roused suddenly by the same voice, but this time it was in daylight. The cursing was renewed in all its old vigour; but as I now felt sure that the fellow, though noisy enough, was a thorough coward, and dared not attack me till I had first discharged my revolver, I paid no attention, but got a book and tried to read. When the man left me, the heath-cocks crowed, and the early sun shone through the green curtains, and it was time to get up. So the affair ended in nothing, after all."

Other Sunday guests, though not come on a cursing errand, were troublesome:—

"Take last Sunday as an example. I was walking on the moor, with my dog, and rested on the hill whence I could see the hut. Groups began to collect about it soon, and when it was time to lunch, I had to make my way through a little crowd of forty spectators, who did not seem in the least disposed to abdicate the seats they had taken possession of when the principal attraction came upon the scene. Any properly-disposed dog would have resented this impudence, but mine walked pleasantly up to the forty spectators, and wagged a canine welcome. As for me, being hungry, I got into my hut as quickly as possible, shut the door, and put up the little green curtains. I could hear very plainly all the lively talk outside, and was soon aware that the crowd was increasing fast. I had a cold grouse or a partridge to lunch, I forgot which; but I remember it was unfortunately necessary to get it from the meat-safe outside, and the innumerable observations that this simple action

gave rise to were really wonderful in their variety and interest. But to be so near the animal at feeding-time, and not to see it feed, was a bitter disappointment! Fifty or sixty of the spectators (their numbers had now immensely increased) attempted, therefore, to obtain a view through the four windows, but without much success, on account of the curtains. One man, however, effected the discovery that through a crevice between the curtain and the window-frame a portion of my neck was visible, and forthwith there were twenty candidates for his advantageous position. Having finished luncheon, I determined to remove the curtains one by one, long enough to stimulate, without satisfying, the curiosity of the spectators outside. As I lifted each curtain, I found the pane pressed by a dozen noses; then rose a sudden shout, followed by an intensely eager enumeration of whatever peculiarity each had observed; so that, although the time I allowed was scarcely long enough for the wet-collodion process, the combination of many observers, with retine more highly excited than any film of collodion, realised a tolerably characteristic portrait."

Mr. Hamerton's first half-year's experiment, though not productive of the progress in painting heather expected by him, by no means quenched his gipsy ardour. The following year it was repeated, but on a grander scale. He set up a little caravan something like that of *Cagliostro* in M. Dumas' novel, destined to convey himself, his utensils, and a tubular iron raft-boat,—on which he "took the water" of the Highland lochs with perfect success,—hither and thither. He set up, too, a man, called by him Thursday, whom he picked up on the Yorkshire hills—trained to be an accomplished factotum,—and literally "licked" into shape. For our author, however unconventional himself, is by no means disposed to put up with bad manners or provincial dialects in others. Thursday was to be taught to speak pure English, and being somewhat dense, the bright expedient suggested itself to the master of thrashing the man every time the latter came out with a bit of broad Yorkshire. To this the man consented, and purchased refined diction at the price of sore bones. This, of course, is a receipt which any one desirous of securing a grammatical *major-domo* can follow. Their first Highland halting-place was on an uninhabited island.—

"This island of Inishail, where I have pitched my tents, is a long green pasture in the middle of Loch Awe, of a very tame and quiet aspect, broken only by one rocky eminence, crowned with a few straggling firs. There is a miserable patch of plantation on the eastern side which adds nothing to its beauty, and a ruin at the other end surrounded by tombs, but the ruin has no architectural value. The shore of the island curves beautifully into bays. Between the ruin and the plantation stand my tents. The island is all one blue field of flowers, as if the sky had fallen: it is always so in spring; in summer it is covered with green fern; and in autumn, when the fern dies, it reddens the whole island. This bit of pasture-land would be nothing anywhere else, but here it is remarkable for its admirable position. It is placed in the very centre of the most picturesque part of Loch Awe. From it you can see Kilchurn Castle, and Ben Cruachan, and Ben Anea, and the Pass of Awe. What Inishail itself lacks of picturesque beauty is compensated by the close neighbourhood of the Black Islands, as exquisite a pair of wooded isles as the most fastidious artist could desire. In short, this spot of green earth is the best head-quarters I could have chosen. It has been inhabited before, long ago, by a convent of Cistercian nuns. They were turned out at the Reformation, and their poor little chapel has been left for the winds to sing in ever since. Not many stones are left of it now, and its foundations lie low amongst the moss-covered tombs of the old chieftains. But the people bring their dead here yet, and lay them

under the shadow of their broken walls, so that the island is a land of death, of utter repose and peace. Was it not well in barbarous mountaineers to bury their dead in lonely isles, where the foot of the marauder trampled not the grass on the grave, and where the living came not, save in sorrow, and reverently? The mainland was for the living to fight upon, to hunt upon, and to dwell upon; but this green isle was the Silent Land, the Island of the Blest. Hither the chieftains came, generation after generation, borne solemnly across the waters from their castled isles: hither they came to this defenceless one, where they still sleep securely, when their strongholds are roofless ruins; their claymores dissolved in rust; their broad lands that they fought for all their lives, sold and resold; and their descendants sent into exile to make a desert for English grouse-shooters. On this island, then, inhabited by the dead, stands at length my little hut, cosy as ever. Thursday's hut has a good wooden floor, and wooden walls roofed over by a pyramidal tent, strong and impervious, and heated by a capital little cooking stove in the middle, whose pipe serves for a tent-pole. An old Crimean tent stands beyond Thursday's white pyramid, valueless, indeed, for shelter, but useful as a receptacle for fuel, and as a sort of kitchen, being provided with a grate and chimney."

The reader who is amused with flights and freaks of adventure, told with a solemnity almost sufficient to bewilder him into regarding them as so many matters of course, will find no lack of provision in Mr. Hamerton's first volume. But the second one is now to be spoken of, because it is made up of matter not less earnest, possibly, but graver than the foregoing one. Our painter's "Thoughts about Art" are contained in ten chapters and essays. These are full of good things, mixed up with prejudices, pre-dilections and perversities, truly characteristic of the student, on truth intent, who went a-gipsying with an acrobat's Sunday suit among his properties, and who caned English undefiled into his servant after the soothing educational fashion of *Mr. Wackford Squeers*. What he says not merely of the right but also the profit of "certain artists writing on Art," has throughout our adherence. It is plain, manly and convincing. It lays the axe at the root of the base and hypocritical notion—conceived by the venal and the vulgar, but which has, somehow, too largely passed into the world's code and creed—that plain speaking must be envy, and discrimination malignity; that the man who writes must not be, of necessity, bent to tell the truth as he knows it, so much as by habit bent on pushing forward his little party, personal claims for favour;—whereas it is only the man who has tried to create (no matter what be the field of imaginative Art) that can rightly judge creation, as the man should do whose office is to instruct—not to prophesy smooth things. In proportion as that man speaks plainly will he be found unenvying, alive and awake to the exquisite pleasure of praising, and sedulous in keeping the two halves of his life apart,—the creative from the critical one. For all that Mr. Hamerton says on this subject every honest labourer in the cause of Art should thank him heartily, as for a strengthening of hands.

When, however, we come to the essayist's treatment of "The Painter in his relation to Society," and of "Picture-buying, Wise and Foolish," we arrive at something far less wholesome, because far more conscious—of the shop shoppish—and to be protested against. On both the above subjects our gipsy-student is sore rather than sensible. He forgets that every man makes his own place, and makes his own mark, and makes out his own cause, in society (at least in England, even in these degenerate days), without reference to any other qualities than such as compel respect or such as enhance pleasure. The touchy feeling of

imaginative folk is older than Gray's "Long Story,"

Speak to a Commoner and Poet?

—but the idea which Mr. Hamerton appears to insinuate, corroborated by misapplied quotations from Balzac, Dickens, Thackeray,—namely, that an artist is a personage, because of his art, degraded in society,—can only be substantiated on the hypothesis of the artist at home being a degraded personage. There are fools everywhere,—fools of quality, fools of art, fools of poetry! There are patrons who keep showy open houses, conceiving that every one who enters the paradisaical gates of the same must "work his passage" through them. But there are no less assuredly artists who sponge on all—on the fools whom they can fascinate, on the folk whom they can entrap—as quality-spongers on the persons of talent whom they can subdue by promises, introductions, and dinners. There is a better world than this for Art and for intercourse, as will be found by those who look at the subject on both sides of the question.

Praying and Working; being an Account of what Men can do in Earnest. By the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson. (Strahan & Co.)

The belief in God's special providence, and the power to appeal to it by means of prayer, is a point in which men of all creeds and nations are found to unite:—it is a central point of religious belief, and has an indestructible root in human nature. In moments of extremity, whether of mortal sorrow or of deadly peril, the instinct of all men, "Greek or barbarian," is to call for help to Him who made them; and that He can hear and that He will help is a profound conviction, as intimate as life itself. Nevertheless, men do not, as a general rule, live and act upon this faith; they have more faith in their own efforts when it concerns things of daily life, which they believe they understand. Indeed, unless handled with great reverence, the doctrine of the efficacy of prayer to obtain help, counsel and deliverance from worldly difficulties, is apt to degenerate into a coarse, vulgar form of Fetish worship; and the memory of every reader will supply anecdotes of the grotesque, irreverent application of this belief, in which the Christian worshipper has shown himself little if at all superior to the "poor Indian" and his medicine-man. Still the faith is there always and indestructible, and is capable of the noblest as of the vulgarest application.

This little work, called 'Praying and Working,' is the record of men who, having dedicated their lives to work that had the good of others and not their own aggrandizement in view, dared to live day by day in faith in the efficacy of prayer to obtain the counsel and help of which they stood in need, to trust in this faith, to stake their daily life and actions upon it. This book is their testimony to the power of this faith to carry them over difficulties which were quite insurmountable by the human means at their command:—it is their testimony to the results which their faith in this idea enabled them to achieve. As a mere narrative, the book is interesting; it deals with a question of social importance, and one that is occupying the attention of the legislature,—the best mode of dealing with the juvenile portion of the lowest and most miserable class. If the work had been written in a simpler style, it would have been more valuable; but it is the work of an Irish clergyman, who has felt it due to himself to preach the book, instead of telling the story of the lives of the noble and devoted men of whom he

speaks of fine, they is the first stories child had a Co has t idea into The Falk and seem the paravian. T know super dare work he s spent book night lamp and hav edu fati whi of l Eng led old att con boo wor thi the Ha for hi wh ne Go thi fut do lon lit ye hi he se so pl Ki Pe br at fr th g th re is e ti G q t e r XUM

speaks. The facts, as seen through the haze of fine periods, have much less effect than if they had been quietly told. The first history is the account of Councillor Falk, the man who first conceived the idea of juvenile reformatory for the rescue and training of destitute children, and for the restoration of those who had already fallen into crime.

Councillor Falk, of Weimar, is the man who has the honour of having first put in practice the idea of converting the blind punishment for crime into a system of prevention and instruction. The history of Falk is the history of his idea. Falk was the son of a wig-maker at Dantzig, and was born about the year 1768. His father seems to have been very like a Scotchman in the strictness of his religious doctrines and parental discipline; his mother was a Moravian, with all the gentle mysticism of that persuasion.

The young Falk had a craving thirst for knowledge, which his father considered entirely superfluous, and which his mother did not dare to encourage. The boy was set early to work on the wig-blocks, and whipped whenever he spoiled his wig, which was frequently. He spent every penny he could obtain in buying books; and as he was not allowed a candle at night, he used to stand in winter under a street lamp until the book fell from his frozen fingers, and he was always liable to punishment for having loitered on his errands. His desire of education was crushed to the utmost by his father, so that the young boy hailed a broken leg, which, by confining him to bed, gave him a season of leisure as a blessing. He was on the point of running away as a sailor to Batavia, when an English teacher, who had obtained the knowledge of his passionate wish to learn, requested old Falk, as a great favour, to allow the boy to attend his school. The father gave a grumbling consent; but would allow no money for school books, and expected his son to continue to work in the shop as usual. In spite of everything, young Falk made such progress that the Town Councillors of Dantzig agreed among themselves to send him to the University of Halle to complete his education. They sent for the youth to come before them, and told him what they had resolved. The old man who was to announce this piece of good news said, piously, that they all prayed that God would go with him there, and the only thing they asked in return was, that if in future days a poor child should knock at his door, he would recollect the Town Councillors of Dantzig, and not turn him away. This little speech had a great effect on Falk in after years. At the University he distinguished himself, as might have been expected. When he left college he went to Weimar, where he settled, and earned not only his living but some reputation as a literary man; he wrote plays, poems of a pastoral and sentimental kind,—edited an Annual, called 'The Satirical Pocket-Book,' and became a member of the brilliant literary society of that place. He attached himself to Goethe, and was also the friend of Schiller and Herder; but he found the companionship of Jung Stilling more congenial to his tastes and early teachings than the "many-sided Goethe." He became deeply religious, after the manner of the mystics; and laying aside all philosophy, he accepted the Bible exactly as he found it written. It was at the time when the French armies were overrunning Germany, and an immense body of soldiers were quartered in the Duchy of Weimar, and in the town itself. Falk showed great energy, and the emergency developed practical capabilities which no one would have suspected. He wrote to the Duke of Ragusa, and spoke so forcibly of the

licence and oppression of the soldiery, that he obtained a company of men to be placed at his orders; he patrolled the country round Weimar, enforcing the discipline of the Provost-Marshal, and at any rate kept the disorderly soldiers in some check. The Grand-Duke of Weimar made him a State Councillor, and the people gave him the *sobriquet* of "good Mr. Councillor." He did not trust entirely to the efficiency of his patrol; but every morning he might be seen leaving the city early, and going from hamlet to hamlet, filling the pockets of his broad-skirted coat with whatever small articles of value the poor exposed peasants and farmers might possess; these they trusted to his care, and sometimes he would return scarcely able to walk under his burthen. All this brought him into intimate relations with the poor. When war at last ceased, pestilence broke out, and decimated the survivors. The poor Councillor himself lost four out of his six children, and, as he declared, "buried the best part of his life in the grave." At first he seemed crushed and paralyzed by his sorrow; but it proved to be the beginning of his life's work. The same epidemic which had stripped his house of children had also made desolate many other homes. A parent bereaved of his children was not so fatal a misfortune as children deprived of their parents, and left with no one to care for them. The orphaned children came in crowds to the "good Councillor," in the firm belief that he would help them. Then Falk recollected the words of the old Councillor of Dantzig, and he believed that to help these children would be fulfilling his promise then made. He took into his own house as many children as it would hold; but they were few in comparison with the numbers needing help, and he began to plan how he might provide for the rest. His first appeal was by fervent prayer, which he doubted not would bring him down both counsel and help. "Ask, and ye shall receive," was the promise which he claimed; the Power of Prayer was the keystone of his creed. He believed that the prayer of faith never failed, and in this faith he set about providing for all the desolate children of Weimar. He started a society to be called the Society of the Friends in Need. It undertook to lend money without interest, or to make free grants of money, as should be deemed best, to enable the peasants to rebuild their houses, and to provide refuges for the orphans and sick people. He bored his friends and the public for money; in fact, he was such a pertinacious beggar that he was generally dreaded by society,—but he did not care for that. He did not confine himself to the children and orphans of decent people; the increase of the juvenile criminal population struck him with the deepest pity; he thought they had more need than any others of help. Falk believed that these children might be made good and honest, if they were only taught what being honest signified: this was then quite a new idea. Falk's sentimental pastoral poetry had been the type of an immense tenderness of heart, and he had proved himself to possess great practical sense in the ordinary affairs of life. Single-handed, but with the heartiest prayer for help and blessing, he opened a school for young vagabonds,—for whoever would come or could be induced to come. He taught them himself; he lived with them and amongst them. He had too hardly earned a conviction of the value of education not to teach them useful knowledge; but the main idea with him was, as he expressed it, "to teach them to see what a true godly life meant," and as a practical means to this end he bred them up to honest trades. This idea has now become an accepted fact amongst us; but Falk was the first to act upon

it, and to see its importance. Falk's scholars were amongst the very worst of the lowest criminal population: children in years, they were demons in wickedness. "Horrible cannibal-like faces had they all," says one who had seen them. The idea of bringing any good out of such materials was ridiculed on all sides; but Falk was single-minded, straightforward. Over every difficulty, every detail of his plans, he prayed fervently and believably night and day. To him prayer was as real resource as if he had had an unlimited cheque upon the Grand-Ducal treasury, or as if he had had the Grand-Duke himself for an enthusiastic ally: more so, indeed; for his "Friend in Need" was limited by no restrictions either to his will, or power, or wisdom. A man with such a stout faith at his back can go through difficulties that look like impossibilities. The details of his way of managing his indocile pupils, and turning their unruly energy to a good purpose, are extremely interesting, but we have no space to go into them. The one maxim on which he acted, and with which he encountered this mass of evil, was "LOVE OVERCOMETH." He loved them in reality, and he gradually made them feel that he did so. He loved them; he forgave their many relapses and outbreaks; and, gradually, they understood that doing wrong would make him sorry. This was a great step gained. He of course knew that they were all rogues, and as bad as they well could be; but he showed *trust* in them, and awakened a novel feeling—that of self-respect. This appeal to the good latent in every creature is the foundation of all influence over either men or beasts.

When he died he had 300 children in his Reformatory, 60 schoolmasters in the Johanneum, as that institution was called; whilst hundreds of young men and women apprenticed out to trades, beggar children taken into training and stray children of every description welcomed as they came to the Reformatory, were the trophies of his long life and labours, full of singleness of purpose and purity of motive. Falk died in February 1826. After Falk's death the idea which had animated his life of reforming the juvenile criminal and vagrant population spread throughout Germany and Europe, but for some time there was no one who had the gift to organize the scattered and isolated efforts of charitable undertakings into a whole.

The reader will be reminded, in reading of the noble workers mentioned in this book, of the singular society for education and mutual help described by Goethe in 'Wilhelm Meister,' and he will think of Lothario's exclamation, "*Here or nowhere is America!*" One thing, however, will strike the prosaic reader; it is, that the mysticisms which emboldened these devoted men in their reformatory undertakings might in less practical hands degenerate into simply getting into debt by undertaking liabilities without the means of meeting them. The effort to connect faith in an idea with the practical working of it out, is always liable to mistake, and requires strict self-watchfulness. Whatever may be the reader's own belief on points of doctrine, this record of men's faith in God's help and guidance will be read with interest and sympathy, and the element of mysticism will not lessen the charm, for it touches

Th' electric chain with which we are darkly bound.

Flindersland and Sturtland; or, the Inside and Outside of Australia. By William R. H. Jessop, M.A. 2 vols. (Bentley). Australians! If you can take a word of advice, do not read the book of a man who, like a wolf

in sheep's clothing, makes you believe, in twelve introductory pages, that he is going to take a philosophic view of your religious, social and political condition; who denounces the malignant in unmeasured terms; and who, after he has lulled your suspicions, suddenly turns round to tear you to pieces. Having obtained his degree at Cambridge, he is not to be trifled with, and perfectly competent to offer an opinion about everything under the sun. One of the rules, we are informed, his tutors and examiners inculcated was, "Write as if you knew everything, and the person looking over your papers nothing." The rule may hold good in many instances, but certainly has its exceptions; and a traveller passing over a well-known country should discard it as worthless, unless he wishes to become, as Mr. Jessop has in this work, a perfect bore.

It fell to the good luck of Mr. Jessop to visit several places in Australia which few mortals have had the privilege of seeing; viz., Sydney, Hobart Town, Melbourne and Adelaide, treated of in his first volume under the name of "Flindersland," as if nobody "knew anything about them." He then actually penetrated from Adelaide northward to several sheep-stations, where he was so fortunate as to meet people who had been a great deal further, and whom he pumped for information. Then, combining all he heard, saw and knew, on the rule instilled by his tutors, he produces a second volume, entitled "Sturtland." Setting out with highly conservative notions, strong opinions about Church and State, a mind quite made up as to what is good and bad for the people, and a keen eye for the beautiful, he enters Port Jackson, smiling in all the graces nature has so lavishly expended on it. He is in ecstasy; but how are his feelings ruffled on stepping ashore! Everything is bad, "positively shocking." The roads are a burlesque on that contrivance; the buildings unsightly; the university a failure and a folly; the morals of the people in a sad state; their religious condition pitiable to behold; the members of Parliament "rough, braggart, quarrelsome, coarse and forbidding"; in fact, the whole of Sydney like "an old and foolish man, who has spent a vicious and stupid youth." Nothing escapes his censure; while his notions of the beautiful are outraged:—

"I wandered from age to infancy, and back again from infancy to age. I beheld the great, the mean, and the low; I saw them all at their best, in their best garb, in their best humours. I examined from one end of Sydney to another; after church, when the multitudes throng forth to their homes, I repeated my examination, and I repeated it with confirmation. My first complaint therefore is, that in all this so great and populous a city, there is not one pretty woman—no, not one! It is an evil thing to say, but the truth must be told: if Sydney is remarkable for one thing in particular, it is its total and absolute want of dignity in the shape divine. The women are not passable—the men positively ugly."

After departing from Sydney the fresh sea-breeze seems to have a soothing effect upon his agitated spirits, but no sooner has he set foot on Tasmania than complaints again commence. The things growled at may be gathered from the headings of his chapters: "The Dutch—no chart—hanging—convicts—punishment—judge—scandal." In Melbourne, his next stage, we have "vice," "bad education," "a warning against mechanics' institutions," and an exhortation to the "men of Melbourne" to "rise up, put forth your strength, scatter the various schemes of education to the wind," &c. On the whole Melbourne is let off cheaper than Sydney; true, he attacks the parliament, town corporation and religious establishments; but there is not that wholesale condemnation

pronounced at Sydney; and there is, at least, something to praise:—

"First and foremost, Melbourne men, that library is an honour to you. Your Parliament, your universal suffrage, your systems of education and religion, they are as dross compared with it. Open from early morning till towards midnight; open to all, as well the stranger as the sojourner—the labourer in longcloth and the labourer in fustian; open to every being that can put a cross to his name, first washing his hands, if need be; provided with seats convenient, ample windows, and serviceable lamps; filled with books, that of themselves redound to the wisdom of those who select them; arranged in classes and departments, admirable to behold and easy to find—the works so assorted that the hand and the eye light together upon the subject and the volume wanted; your library is a boast, in which a vain people could not go too far. The museum and the library have nothing to equal them, or in any way to approach them, in the southern hemisphere. Go on with them, and prosper: more good might come of them than people could dream of. The men who have recourse to these, even those who only visit them, are better to be trusted with votes, than those specimens of manhood who gain their information in the tap-room or at the bar. It is a disgrace to Sydney that she has no library, nothing in the shape of a library; no wholesome resort for those numerous men and youths, who, with time on their hands, devote it to evil, because they cannot devote it to good."

As he goes on his wrath is gradually expended, his indignation having also been vented about the way in which poor Bass and Flinders were rewarded by the nation at large, and the shabby way in which the Australians, in particular, have dealt with the memory of the men who discovered and explored the very soil on which they are now living and coining money. Arrived at Adelaide, he has little to censure; and in the second volume he becomes almost goodnatured, but at the same time so excessively dull and heavy that one almost regrets the change of temper. Knowing nothing of geology, botany or natural history, he has little to record beyond that the road is rugged, water scarce, and the grass green or brown, as the case may be; and thus, we may say, without prejudice, he adds nothing to our previous knowledge of Australia, and endeavours by one-sided representations to confuse our ideas about what we really did know before.

African Hunting, from Natal to the Zambesi, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, &c. From 1852 to 1860. By W. C. Baldwin. (Bentley.)

Tales at the Outspan, or Adventures in the Wild Regions of Southern Africa. By Capt. A. W. Drayson. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

WHEN Charles Kemble pushed his stool away from the desk by which he was to climb to fortune, and rushed to the stage the more quickly to rise in fortune's direction, his friends thought him mad, and the public looked on the then awkward ex-clerk and still more awkward actor with very manifest displeasure. But the young fellow resolutely held his way, was not discouraged by failures, and ultimately got almost within sight of the point for which he had first started.—

Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits,—and although Mr. Baldwin reminds us of the cadet of the Kemble family, we must confess that he excels him. The African hunter was also perched on a stool by his friends, and bidden to make his fortune there, if he could; but he sighed for a rifle instead of a pen, for tent and wagon in place of a desk, for days on boundless plains instead of at "the office," and for nights in kraals instead of London

drawing-rooms or in metropolitan singing-saloons. There was sure to be much suffering accompanying the satisfaction of his hopes, but he was of the class of Englishmen who are willing to pay in person, that is, in physical pain, for physical enjoyment, and he went beyond the waters and into the desert, enjoyed, endured, and suffered accordingly. He was often, indeed, so disgusted and dispirited as to vow that if he could but once escape, he would never again be caught in a particular locality abounding in dear-bought and fearful delights. With strength of mind and body, however, restored, the daring, dauntless old spirit returned, and the hunter plunged again forward with congenial comrades, accomplished deeds at the bare recital of which, had he remained fixed on his stool in the City, he and other clerks would have shaken their heads in considerable perplexity; and having recorded his doings in letters to kindred at home,—letters unstudied, warm with recent impressions, modest in expression, and wondrously rich in incident, he has been, somewhat reluctantly, induced to publish the same. The result is a book as amusing almost as 'Robinson Crusoe,' so simply graphic are the details, while a profusion of excellent illustrations by Wolf and Zwecker enable us, as it were, to behold the land while we listen to the story-teller.

The gallant Captain is a man of another quality. He, too, goes into South Africa, but rather to bag other men's tales than to narrate his own. He brings down lions but legends, a good deal distorted, as he suggests, from the original editions; but "the far-off land of the Cape," he tells us, "is even now almost a *terra incognita* to the lover of tales of adventure or to the devotee of light reading, although the compiler of this description of literature may, during a few years' residence in the country, find such materials that he need not draw on his imagination nor invent characters to enable him to fill volumes, but need merely relate those anecdotes which have been communicated to him over the bivouac fire." The difference, therefore, between the two is, that we accompany Mr. Baldwin and share his experiences, while we sit at the bivouac fire with the Captain and listen to stories which he has had from somebody who had them from others, and which probably have as much of the "well-found" as the "true." Mr. Baldwin, in short, writes a clever book; Capt. Drayson compiles a volume of little romances. Each in his way performs his vocation with credit, but the public ear will be more lastingly directed towards the African hunter, for his volume has other merits besides those attaching to an excellent book of travels and adventure, albeit the Captain will not be without his audience among "the devotees of light reading."

There are so many incidents in Mr. Baldwin's volume that selection becomes difficult. He is always in the field, or the river, or in horrible peril, or in jolliy after privation, and therewith doctoring himself with a recklessness which will make tarry-at-home people who keep medicine-chests shudder. Here is a domestic incident among the Kaffirs:—

"Up for once in my life before the Kaffirs, about an hour and a half before sunrise. After a long, tough job in removing the barricade, which is made at the gate to keep out wild beasts, I got out and shot a splendid golden goose, as it was feeding on the mealies within one hundred yards of the kraal. As it is always very cold before the sun rises I turned in again, but was roused by the cries of a child evidently in pain, and was therupon witness to a new fashion of administering a warm bath. A child of about ten years old was being held down to the ground, while the doctor, with the sole of his foot previously heated on an earthenware pot just

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off the fire and turned upside down, was pressing the body of the child all over and rubbing it up and down the back, causing it, no doubt, very great pain. The Kaffirs have no feeling in the soles of their feet, the skin being like the hoof of a cow, and fully half an inch thick."

—Yet there are some phases of Kaffir life that, we think, may fairly seem preferable in a young fellow's eyes to ordinary life in a counting-house behind Cheapside:

"These Kaffirs are always at war, cattle being the prime object. I could only get a very bad view of one end of the lake, but I must confess that I was disappointed in it. The chief went with me, and, by the aid of an interpreter, gave me all the information he could, and was very kind and obliging. He is not a bad fellow at heart, I think, but a dreadful beggar and very covetous. He appears to have no idea of being refused anything he fancies, gives you nothing in return, wants your things on his own terms, and asks outrageous prices for his. He is young, active, an elephant-hunter himself, a good shot, and possesses guns made by Wilkinson, Nock, and Manton. On our return I swam the river, which is here about 300 yards wide, and he invited me to dinner. We dined in the open air, and were attended by the prettiest girls in the kraal, who knelt before us and held the dishes from which we ate. They wear no clothing but a skin round their loins; their legs, arms, necks, and waists are ornamented with beads of every variety, and ivory, brass, and copper bracelets. Finer made girls than some of the well-fed Kaffirs, I suppose, are not to be found. They have small hands and feet, beautifully-rounded arms, delicate wrists and ankles; their eyes and teeth are unsurpassable, and they are lithe and supple as willow wand. They say perfect happiness does not exist in this world, but I should say a Kaffir chief comes nearer to it than any other mortal; his slightest wish is law, he knows no contradiction, has the power of life and death in his hands at any moment, can take any quantity of wives and put them away at any moment; he is waited upon like an infant, and every wish, whim, and caprice is indulged to the fullest extent; and he has ivory, feathers, and karosses brought to him from all quarters, which he can barter with the traders for every article of luxury. Our dinner consisted of roasted giraffe, swimming in fat and grease. The intestines are the daintiest morsels, and, putting prejudice on one side, I assure you the English never make use of the really best part of the animal. I always do in Rome as Rome does, eat (if I can) whatever is set before me, and shut my eyes if I feel qualmish. Nothing approaches the parts most relished by the natives in richness of flavour, and racy, gamey taste. The Kaffirs know well the best parts of every animal, and laugh at our throwing them away. But enough: I enjoyed my dinner. We washed all down with a bumper of sherry, and then adjourned to the wagon to drink tea. Perhaps a person with a delicate stomach might have found fault with the means used to fasten on the lids of the different dishes; but the native plan is an excellent one, as everything is kept warm, and nothing can boil over or escape. Everything was scrupulously clean; and jackals' tails waved in abundance by the many slaves in attendance kept away the flies."

Adopting the theory ascribed to Albert Smith, that the colonies are only refuges for destitute social suicides, the traveller rushes on, happy to be alone when good fellowship is lacking, and committing social suicide with an hilarity that keeps himself and his readers alive. What is sport to them, however, was sometimes like to be death to him. For example:—

"I had myself two narrow escapes at different times in crossing the Tugela. I was just recovering from fever, when some of the party proposed a swim, and we went down; just before going in, I felt as if I was about to have an attack of ague, but I foolishly persisted. I had reached within twenty-five yards of the opposite bank, when I got into some back water and a strong stream, and could not make any more headway, and was getting very weak and exhausted. My companion, who had

landed, called to me to go back, but I was much too exhausted to make the attempt. I was gradually getting farther off the bank, the back water and streams running round a bend, and should certainly not have made a landing, when a powerful Kaffir, who had previously challenged me to a race across the river, the head man of a blacksmith, came up, put his hand under my shoulder blade, and forced me through the stream with the greatest apparent ease. He did not know that I was in such a fix as I really was, and a couple of pounds of tobacco delighted him immensely. I was crossing once, on horseback, when the river was very low, about up to the girths. I was leaning back, rifle in hand, my feet foolishly in the stirrups, on each side of his neck, when the horse fell over some big stones. The stream immediately turned him over on his back, and, on regaining his legs, my left foot had got fast in the stirrup, my head and shoulders were under water, and I could just scrape the bottom with my hands as the sluggish Kaffir horse continued quietly walking on, and I was fast drowning, when I succeeded in grasping him firmly above the knee with my right hand, raising myself with my utmost strength, throwing my left arm up, trying to grasp something. Most fortunately, the horse had a very long mane, and I succeeded in catching hold of it: I thus contrived to keep my head just above water, until deliberately walking on at the same pace, he landed. I had imbibed a great quantity of water, and was very sick and ill, with a horrid dizziness in my head and singing in my ears for some time after. I lost my rifle, but after a long search, succeeded, with my companion's assistance, in recovering it."

We part unwillingly with Mr. Baldwin, whose splendid volume, comprising a narration of eight years of eventful life, is the best exponent of a South African subject with which we are acquainted.

My Good-for-nothing Brother: a Novel. By Wickliffe Lane. (Ward & Lock.)

THIS is a well-written tale, and the interest is well sustained throughout. Perhaps it can hardly be considered a fault that there is no especially leading character where there are several well drawn, and all combine to present one harmonious whole. Who "my good-for-nothing brother" can be, is not apparent at first sight. Our first introduction is to his sister, who certainly does not seem to have much to do with the story, and is the least satisfactory character in the book. She appears on the stage as the wife of Sir Charles Musgrave, an indulgent husband, whom she had left at Vienna on account of some slight which she imagined had been put upon her. But she is as quickly reconciled as offended, and her husband as easily forgives. In this first act we have the lady's two brothers, who may be called the leaders;—the elder, who had changed his name of Tom Meynell for "Mr. Chester, of Chesterly Park," with fifteen thousand pounds a year; the younger, Ernest, who had at his brother's command abandoned his legal studies at the Temple and become his travelling companion and "good-for-nothing brother," with every prospect of succeeding eventually to the estate, and in the possession of a heart unpledged and rather the harder for constant breaking, but not otherwise than a well-intentioned man notwithstanding. That Mr. Chester had no heir to his estate was a grievance adding bitterness to a temper naturally overbearing and tyrannical.

All suffered from it more or less, but none so deeply as his uncomplaining wife. And although she does not occupy a very prominent position in the tale, yet her troubles will excite the sympathy of the reader, and not least of all because such a character is not perhaps so very unfrequently to be met with. She is described as one of those "whose timid natures would have shrunk from open trial,

yet whose uncomplaining lips drank to the utmost dregs the bitterness of human life."

Another person who felt the weight of Mr. Chester's evil temper was one Gideon Varnell, who had been detected in poaching, and upon whom Chester visited the severest and most vindictive punishment; the ill feeling being by no means lessened by the fact of Ernest and Dr. Lansdale, the clergyman, treating the poacher and his family with much forbearance.

Gideon's wife is, no doubt, such a character as is to be met with amongst people of her class, who have in their way as much of pride of family and pedigree as their more patrician neighbours. Their friends wished Gideon to go to America and there begin life anew; but he was as little disposed to do so as was his wife Phosa, who utterly set her face against such a change of life, involving as it did the loss of all the family distinctions upon which she chiefly pinned her faith. "Whatever I does, I'll do here, doctor. I've heard of them gowd countries, and it's murder and rapine there. I've been born and brought up respectable. The family of Tubbs gav' plum-cake at funerals, when t' Martins and Meccas gav' sponge biscuits, and them keeping cows at t'same time! I've alays said to Gideon, Let me have decent cake at my burial, and t' big bell, 'at has tolled for all t'Tubbs family, if I lie wi'out a coffin. I'll be bound there's no bell in them parts—nothing more solemn than bees swarming. Nay, nay; dog-burial won't suit a Tubbs." They therefore remain in the country; and Gideon being taken into the service of Ernest eventually, he is in time put into a position in which he is able to requite the ill treatment which he had received from Chester with an act of heroic kindness.

Amongst the many points in the work, there appears from time to time a protest against the luxury which debars many from entering the married state. And the prediction is uttered, that "if the rising generation does not make some decided stand against rampant luxury, marriage must be placed under interdict, except for some favoured cases. Were we but young once more, we would exchange Chloe's brocade for printed cotton, her crochet-needle for a real distaff, and dance together on the village-green in preference to Almack's." And again, there is a lament for "the good old days when loving couples married and lived happily on their hundred a year—when great people only had settlements, and it cost a fortune to obtain a divorce! Marriage loses its prestige; it is to buy and sell, and get gain. Vulcan is the modern Hymen! Till luxury diminishes its demands, portionless young ladies must submit to spinsterhood as a necessity, and Sir C. Cresswell's Court will remain as a stigma on domestic virtue." The occasion for the introduction of this sentiment is an attachment which had unconsciously sprung up between Reginald Norton, an officer whose only means of support was his regimental pay, and Grace Lansdale. Much of the interest of the tale turns on this. For Reginald's ambitious sister, Hermione, determines for him some better fate than marriage with a portionless wife. She therefore conceals from Grace and also misleads her as to her brother's attachment after he had left to join his regiment at Sebastopol. At the end of all they are married, but not until Grace had passed through many adventures, which take their due place in the recital and are well told. And first of all she excites the admiration of Mr. Chester, who seeks a promise from her even before his wife is dead. But she utterly rejects him; and since it appeared that Reginald had entirely forgotten her, and her heart is free, she becomes engaged

to Ernest, "the good-for-nothing brother." But even this was not without many misgivings; for her heart was still with her first love, and would have continued so if she had not been entirely deceived by Hermione. And every reader will sympathize in the gradual growth of her attachment to Ernest, which when she had once made up her mind was most genuine and sincere; all in keeping too, as it is, with her dignified rejection of the advances of Mr. Chester. But Ernest dies, and is to the very last a sufferer from the vindictive hatred of his brother. Chester marries the ambitious Hermione, and they are a well-matched pair. "Her preparations for the ceremony were for effect. And now, as she approached the altar, that sudden pause, and the furtive, wistful glance she gave Mr. Chester, were for effect also. No shadow of misgiving perplexed that plotting brain at the moment when ambition's dream became realized! * * Nothing occurred to delay the ceremony, which was soon over—that bond, once of Gordian tightness, now so easily severed, that surely the important words 'until death us do part' might be expunged, and such words substituted as 'until we disagree, or see some one we like better.' The church-bells clattered forth their morning's secret, and Mr. Chester claimed his bride with that grand air he received at his birth; but as he left the church, forgot to offer his arm."

There is one redeeming point in Chester's character, which, like a bright spot of colour in a drawing, is thrown into stronger relief from the darkness of the surrounding hues, and yet is in agreement with the rest of the picture; and that is his almost infatuated adoration of his infant child. But this idolatry was his trial; and the fearful loss of his child amidst the ruins of his burning house, and the helpless state of imbecility to which he is himself reduced, seem to be sufficient retribution for all his previous shortcomings. Otherwise, the story has not a melancholy ending by any means; for eventually Reginald and Grace are married, and all the other characters are suitably disposed of. The different scenes are presented so attractively, and the whole tale is so well told,—interspersed, too, with so many delicate touches,—that it only requires to be read to be appreciated.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Parlour Gardener: a Practical Treatise on the House Cultivation of Ornamental Plants. (Low & Co.)—This is another added to the heap of little books published recently to tell the inhabitants of crowded cities how they may grow flowers in back yards and parlour-windows. It may be doubted whether Londoners or Parisians display, at present, the greater skill in growing flowers under difficulties; but judging from the number of manuals published, the improvements in the art, and the enthusiasm excited, London, already superior to Paris in rarities and public gardens, will soon be as remarkable for floral beauty in quiet homes as the French metropolis is for picturesque bowers on lofty balconies and flower-beds on roofs commanding magnificent views. The "Parlour Gardener" seems very anxious to aid the inhabitants of large towns in surrounding themselves with floral beauty. He writes for the owners of a few flower-pots as well as for the managers of small conservatories. He says his instructions are the results of considerable experience, and most certainly he writes like a man long devoted to gardening, for he exalts it vastly. For centuries now the gardeners have claimed Adam, the first man, as the first gardener, but this writer goes much higher, for he says:—"The first Great Gardener, when he made a garden in Eden, planned it not for his own delight, but as a solace to that pair who were to dwell in it." No doubt the "Parlour Gardener" knows all about it; but yet this flight

might have been left, we submit, to the preacher of the Garden Sermon, which is preached every Whit-Tuesday at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. The "Parlour Gardener," however, is better judge of the flowers of the earth than of the flowers of rhetoric; for his little treatise is a good one. It contains many valuable lessons; and Mr. Broome, of the Temple Gardens, has contributed to it directions for growing chrysanthemums.

The Refugees, and other Poems. By John Waters. (Longman & Co.)—Amongst the refugees here described are certain political celebrities of various countries, the identity of whom is sufficiently indicated by names slightly altered from the originals. We are introduced to them at an apocryphal "Cock and Bull" in verse that aims to be facetious. This being done, the proscribed gentlemen deliver harangues on freedom and tyranny in verse that aims to be impressive. The contrast between the jocose narrative and the serious oration is puzzling as it stands, and would be provoking were the humour racy enough to excite our mirth, or the invective stirring enough to arouse our sympathy. The fun and the earnest, however, are equally insipid, and we are reconciled to the discrepancy between them by indifference to both. Moreover, apart from all defects in the execution of this "poem," we cannot but think the plan of it an impertinence. Heroes of the past must, of course, pay the penalty of fame by undergoing, at times, the delineations of modern poetasters and feeble novelists. But it is surely hard that living men, who can speak for themselves, should be made to talk at secondhand at all, and especially through such a medium as Mr. Waters supplies. M. Kosuth, for example, would have good reason for annoyance at the subjoined libel on his eloquence, if its dullness were not a sufficient safeguard against its publicity:—

The world must breathe in freedom,—free be all!
Many still are standing who should fall;
Amidst the ruin of enfeebled thrones,
Some still exist strong in their subjects' groans;
Strong in the curb, they pull with double rein,
And gladly triumph in a nation's pain.
Who fought for freedom, now against it stand,
With sword unsheath'd, awaiting the command
And will of one; and thus the iron rod
Of tyranny perverts the holy cause of God.

—*"The Refugees"* is followed by other attempts at the grave and the gay as poor in their kind as those we have already noticed, although less objectionable in their scheme.

Selene: a Tale. (Bosworth & Harrison).—The story of Selene is, to the last degree, puerile and commonplace. This is all that needs be said in the interest of the public. In that of the author, we may add that we cannot detect in his mind any germ likely to expand into poetic beauty, or to repay the culture of an ungrateful soil.

The Village Festival: a Descriptive Poem. By Scribolus. As this little volume appears without the name of a publisher, we may infer that it is only meant for private circulation. Nevertheless, it is submitted to criticism with the following appeal:—

Peruse this work; undoubtedly you'll find
The evidences of a youthful mind;
But still, dear critic, when you're seeking ill,
Remember, "steep's the literary hill";
For you at top, who've many works to show,
Are apt to laugh at those who'd rise below.

—*"Scribolus,"* we think, may be assured that to many critics, even if they be "at the top of the literary hill," nothing can be pleasanter than to aid and welcome others who have the sinews to climb it. It may not greatly help "Scribolus" in his ascent to state that his rural scenes are, for the most part, correct in metre, and artless and genial in spirit. We can, however, say as much as this, and should have been glad had he enabled us to say more.

A Hand Catalogue of Postage-stamps; for the Use of Collectors. By John Edward Gray. (Hardwicke).—It will surprise those who regard stamp-collecting as a mere child's amusement to learn that Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, whose name M. Du Chaillu doubtless mentions in his daily prayers, has for many years been an enthusiastic collector of postage-stamps, and has now written a very entertaining handbook to the pursuit. "I began," says Dr. Gray, "to collect

postage-stamps shortly after the system was established and before it had become a rage, as I took a great interest in their use and extension; and I believe I was the first who proposed the system of small uniform rates of postage to be prepaid by stamps, having satisfied my mind that the great cost of the Post Office was not the reception, carriage and delivery of the letters, but the complicated system of accounts that the old system required, and having learned from the best writers on political economy that the collection of money by stamps was the most certain and economical. It was, in fact, the mere application of the system used with regard to newspapers to letters in general. I found, after considerable trouble, that there was little or, indeed, I may say no chance of getting attention to the plans suggested without I could devote the whole of my time and energy to the agitation and development of it, which was not consistent with my position in the Museum—an institution to which I had from my youth devoted my energies. Fortunately Mr. (now Sir) Rowland Hill, who had leisure at command by the dissolution of the South Australian Company, undertook the question, published several pamphlets upon it, and, with the assistance of Mr. G. Moffat, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. Dillon, and sundry merchants and members of Parliament whom they succeeded in interesting in the question, carried the measure after very great exertion." Dr. Gray enumerates no less than twenty works or articles which have been printed on the subject of stamp collecting.

The Family of the Lea: a Tale of Home. 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.).—His Lordship of Dun-dreary would say, "This is one of those novels which no man can read through." The critic who has waded through a majority of its pages can bear testimony that it is utterly dull, and written by a person ignorant of simple rules of grammar, but he would find it difficult to say what the story is about. Indeed, he labours under a vague, uncomfortable impression that there is no story at all, not a thread of narrative to be picked from the two volumes of weary confusion. A country squire who never does anything but keep out of the way; a strong-minded widow who wears spectacles, bullies her humble neighbours and dies of low fever; the inevitable young lady of rare beauty who ruptures blood-vessels, expires of consumption, and is buried under the green turf of a picturesque churchyard; and a plain young lady, whose lover is taken from her by death, are the least shadowy of the two-score ghost-like personages who are crowded into the pages of a tale which printer's art has expanded into two volumes. "My favourite haunt," says the plain young lady, at the close of the second volume, "in summer is under the lime-trees, where Laura and her loving aunt sleep; and from thence I stroll into the adjacent church, where rest the mortal remains of my loved father and long-departed mother. Two other graves there are of those I have loved and lost.....I, who have so dearly loved and deeply mourned them all! and they, like me, anticipate with humble confiding hope that blissful hour when, in their heavenly home, they will welcome me the last surviving member of the family at Lea." This is a sad, sad ending, but it is about the most pleasant part of the story. Anyhow it is an ending.

Melische Thongefäße—[Earthen Vases of Melos]—(Williams & Norgate), contains some fine engravings from three earthen vases that were discovered in that island, and two of which were recently in a chamber of the Royal Palace at Athens. M. Alexandre Conze, who contributes a discriminating and erudite series of remarks upon their nation and history, after the manner of antiquaries, does not say much about the exquisite loveliness of their shapes: these are surpassing in delighfulness—we hardly ever remember to have seen, even in the wonderful splendours of Greek Art, any more perfect than these. They appear to be of extremely early origin, not only from the decided archaic forms of the figure-drawings upon them, but the characteristic decorations added to these. To us, as to M. Conze, there seems very little, if any, of the Oriental element of design,—a matter to be anticipated under the circumstances of discovery in these works.

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Messrs. Bell & Daldy have added *White's Natural History of Selborne* to their "Pocket Volumes,"—and Messrs. Chapman & Hall, Mr. Lever's *O'Donoghue* to their "Select Library." Among reprints we have Mr. Wood's novel of *The Channings* (Bentley),—*The Gouty Philosopher; or, Opinions, Whims and Eccentricities of John Wagstaffe*, by Charles Mackay (Saunders, Otley & Co.),—Prof. Nichols's *Inaugural Lecture to the Course of English Language and Literature in the University of Glasgow* (Maclehose),—and *Papers and Discussions on Punishment and Reformation, being the Third Department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science* (Faithful). In translations we have before us, *Cambridge Free Thoughts and Letters on Bibliography*, translated from the German of C. E. Lessing, by H. H. Bernard, edited by Isaac Bernard (Tribner & Co.).

A mass of publications (some official, some periodical), Pocket-books, Maps, Charts and Pamphlets, which defy classification, and do not require criticism, must be handed to their several readers in a single announcement. Among these are Messrs. Letts & Son's *Diary, or Bills Due Book and Almanac*,—Letts's *Pocket-Book and Almanac*,—*The Bolton Almanac and Year-Book* (Bolton, Bradbury),—*A Collection of Statutes affecting New South Wales, containing all the Statutes of Practical Utility to the Present Time*, 2 vols., edited by Henry Cary, District Court Judge (Sydney, Sands & Kenny),

—The current volumes of *The Leisure Hour* and *The Sunday at Home*,—Messrs. Nicoll's *Book of Fashions*,—Messrs. Bacon & Co.'s *Shilling Map of the Southern States*,—Messrs. Colton's *Map of the British Provinces; Map of Lake Superior and the Northern Part of Michigan; 4 Maps of Northern America, British, Russian and Danish, and a New Topographical Map of the States of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware*,—Johnston's *Maps of America*,—The fourth volume of Messrs. Chambers's *Encyclopaedia*,—Messrs. Gall and Inglis's *Chrono-Genealogical Chart of Bible History from Adam to A.D. 100*,—Mr. Marsh's *Shakspearian Playing Cards*,—Two volumes of *The Philological Society's Transactions*,—Mr. Highley's *Catalogue of Scientific Educational Works*,—*A Few Rambling Remarks on Golf, with the Rules as laid down by the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrew's* (Chambers),—Part I. of *Bow Bells* (Dicks),—No. 1 of *Colman's Magazine*,—*Recollections of Edward Bury*, by his Widow (Windermere, Garnett),—*An Elegy on the Death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, in Five Parts, and other Poems*, by A. E. Lisle (Freeman),—*Suggestions for the Application of the Egyptological Methods to Modern History*, Illustrated by Examples (Parker, Son & Bourne),—*General and Descriptive Anatomy of the Domestic Animals*, by J. Gamgee and J. Law (Edinburgh, Jack),—*The Negro Prince; or, the Victims of Dahomey*, by Captain Livingstone (Clarke),—No. 1 of *The German Magazine* (Williams & Norgate),—*The Mechanics of the Heavens*, by J. Reddi (Hardwicke),—*A Copy of the Names of all the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials which have been solemnized in the Private Chapel of Somerset House, Strand, from 1744 to 1776, with an Index and Copious Genealogical Notes* (Coleman),—*International Exhibition, 1862: Jurors' Reports on Musical Instruments, Steel, Works in Precious Metals and their Imitations, and Jewellery* (Bell & Daldy),—*Handbook to the Crumlin Viaduct, Monmouthshire*, by H. N. Maynard (Virtue & Co.),—*The Improvement of Society and Public Opinion*, by A. Alison (Nichols),—*The Pleasures of Anarchy, a Dramatic Poem*, by F. N. (Taylor),—*Poems*, by T. W. James (Jewell),—*Old Oscar, the Faithful Dog*, by H. G. Reid (Partidge),—*The Shakespeare Treasury of Subject Quotations, Synonymously Indexed* (Hodson & Son),—and the Catalogue of the Russian Section, *International Exhibition, 1862*, published by order of the Imperial Commission.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The Mother's Picture Alphabet. Dedicated, by the Special Permission of Her Majesty the Queen, to H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice. (Partridge).—Notable for its permitted dedication to the Queen, its rich paper and noble type, and for the excellent engravings with which it is embellished, this Pie-

ture Alphabet is the handsomest book of its kind offered to the general public. Its system of instruction is also good. To each letter there is a set of verses, into which are introduced as many words as possible beginning with the particular letter of the lesson. These initial letters are printed in capitals, and the instructor is required to direct the learner's eye to each of them, as it is met with during the reading of the rhymes by the teacher. Letter X is, however, an exception to the plan, the fewness of the words beginning with that letter inducing the writer to cut short the X lesson, and in its place give a metrical version of the Ten Commandments. This is a mistake: the writer might with ease have found the requisite number of words ending in x; when the terminating letters could have been printed large, with as much good effect as if they had been initials. To which criticism we will affix another remark to the censure we mix with our praise, not to vex the writer, or perplex the reader, who is doubtless wishing to annex a score such words as boX, foX, waX, taX, laX, to the list of words ending in x. In the exercise on V, the writer says,

V begins Van—such as, last Whitsuntide,

Take out our school-class for a holiday ride.

—While we are sure this handsome alphabet book will find its way into the hands of rich men's children, we are afraid it will only rarely be studied by such small students as make Whitsuntide excursions in vans.

Play-Room Stories; or, How to make Peace. By Georgiana M. Craik. Illustrated by C. Green and F. W. Keyl. (Griffith & Farran).—In Georgiana Craik's five 'Play-Room Stories,' told by certain impetuous, lively, mysterious, jolly, comical, scolding, tender-hearted A. Z., who has to make peace during rainy play-hours amongst a party of affectionate children, are present all the good qualities which can be reasonably looked for in tales written for very young people. The author of 'Lost and Won' understands childhood even better than adult human nature; and her stories are so unusually good, that, for her own sake, as well as for the sake of the little ones in whom we take an especial interest, we hope she will write more of them. A. Z. is a charming, loveable creature. The reader's heart is with her from the moment when, for the first time, she cries out, "Silence, boys and girls!" till the last line of the book, when "she goes up-stairs and packs her trunks."—"I am sorry it's your last day, A. Z.," said "blunt Tom"; and blunt Tom's sentiment will be repeated by all children who make A. Z.'s acquaintance, and then have to bid her farewell.

Scenes and Stories of the Rhine. By M. Betham-Edwards. With Illustrations by F. W. Keyl. (Griffith & Farran).—Better books for children have come from Miss Betham-Edwards's pen than this sketch-book of the Rhine, which is far too full of dates and guide-book learning to please the little readers for whom it has been especially written. The governess would be thought ripe for the lunatic asylum who should be overheard talking to a party of young children, during play-hours, in the following strain:—"Bonna is so ancient as to be mentioned by Pliny and Florus, under the name of Bonna or Bonnensis Castra. That tough old warrior, Drusus Germanicus, who has left his name," &c. &c. * * "The half-naked aborigines of the place were converted to Christianity by Matericus; and it was Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, who founded the Minister." What does Miss Betham-Edwards know about Pliny and Florus, Drusus Germanicus and Matericus, that she should think little children ought to be bothered with their names in a holiday gift-book? Let Miss Betham-Edwards ask herself what sentiments she, in her childhood, would have entertained for any maiden aunt who undertook to amuse her by prosing about "Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great."

The Fairy Tree; or, Stories from Far and Near. By J. T. A. (Nelson & Sons).—The "fairy tree" of this excellent story-book for children is a "Christmas Tree," the principal ornaments of which tell tales of personal experience. The first idea of the volume is a good one, and it has been

developed with no ordinary skill. We leave it to younger critics to decide which of the fifteen stories is the best.

Gordon's School and Home Series: Tales from Shakespeare, designed for the Use of Young Persons. By Charles Lamb. (Edinburgh, Gordon; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.).—The introduction of Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" into "Gordon's School and Home Series" enables the public to buy, for a shilling, Elia's popular and characteristic contribution to juvenile literature.

Gordon's School and Home Series: The Child's Story Book. (Edinburgh, Gordon; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.).—In this "Child's Story Book," which belongs to the "Home" rather than the "School" division of Gordon's Series, are gathered together all the principal old nursery stories and rhymes, against which the army of reformers, led on to the first engagement by Messrs. Edgeworth and Day, and conducted to victory by gentle Samuel Goodrich, fought their memorable battle. 'Jack and the Bean-Stalk,' 'Cinderella,' 'Little Red Riding Hood,' 'Tom Thumb,' 'The Babes in the Wood,' 'Puss in Boots,' 'Jack Sprat,' and 'Old Mother Goose,' are in the collection.

Children's Sayings; or, Early Life at Home. By Caroline Hadley. With Four Illustrations. (Smith, Elder & Co.).—With a smile on a face which tries in vain to look grave, the author of 'Stories of Old' tells a series of tales, setting forth the faults of certain little children whose "sayings" are: "In a minute," "I don't like," "I can't do it," "I can do it," "I will—I won't," "I quite forgot," "I did not mean to do it," "It does not matter," "I did not do it," and "I don't care." All the little boys and girls of this entertaining book try to correct their faults and leave off their bad habits, with the exception of Robert Ingram, who "doesn't care," and therefore finishes life wretchedly. "If a child doesn't care," says the moralist, "and so does not try to cure his bad habits, they will grow stronger and stronger; he will go from bad to worse, and so come to a bad end."

Fickle Flora and Her Seaside Friends. By Emma Davenport. Illustrated by John Absolon. (Griffith & Farran).—Flora and Caroline, two young friends, and close neighbours in a picturesque country district, are taken by their mammas to Scarborough, where Fickle Flora forsakes her old friend Carry, and pays court to some smart, grand, new acquaintances, the daughters of Lady Seymour, who patronize her for a few days, and then throw her over, just as she had put aside her familiar playmate Carry. In the end, Fickle Flora repents of her folly, and resolves to be wiser for the future. The story is quietly and agreeably told; but Caroline is far too good a child to be pleasant company.

Stories of Old; or, Bible Narratives suited to the Capacity of Young Children. By Caroline Hadley. Illustrated by Seven Engravings. First Series: *Old Testament*. Second Series: *New Testament*. (Smith, Elder & Co.).—Instructors of young children will find in these companion volumes of Old and New Testament Stories the means of introducing their pupils by easy steps to the leading facts of Bible history. Commendable discretion has been exercised in the selection of subjects, and the stories are told with simplicity and force. The illustrations, however, scarcely equal in merit the embellishments which we look for in children's books.

Katie; or, the Simple Heart. By D. Richmond. With Illustrations by M. T. Booth. (Bell & Daldy).—Well written, and full of healthy woman's sentiment, 'Katie; or, the Simple Heart,' is a commendable story; but it says too much of the naughtinesses, and punishments, and tears of the little people whose home-life it describes, and not enough of their good qualities, amusements and smiles. The writer is manifestly a sensible and amiable woman, anxious to make children better by making them happier, and to increase their happiness by teaching them self-control and consideration for others; but she does her work in too sad a fashion.

Hodge-Podge: a Medley of Humorous Poetry, Christmas Stories, Fairy Tales, Anagrams, Riddles, Laughable Sketches, Epitaphs, Drawing-room Plays,

&c. Mixed by Edmund Routledge. (Routledge & Co.)—Of the humorous poetry of this little volume, the best pieces are two parodies of Mrs. Browning and Lord Macaulay, taken from Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell's 'Puck on Pegasus.' Of Christmas Stories, the longest is Mr. Stirling Coyne's 'Amongst the Show-Folks,' taken from a schoolboy's manual. Amongst the Riddles, we do not see "When is a door not a door?" or "Why does a miller wear a white hat?"—but we do actually find such ancient questions as, "If the poker, tongue and shovel cost a guinea, what will the coals come to?" and "Why is matrimony like a besieged city?" Of the twenty Anagrams, five are taken, without acknowledgment, from an article on Anagrams and other curiosities of literary composition which appeared in the *Athenaeum* some months since. In the concluding chapter, entitled "Scraps," we find the humorous description, given in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' of the "Dotheboys Hall" dietary pilfered from; the stolen humour being kneaded up into this clumsy paragraph:—"Living on Small Means.—For breakfast, eat thou dried apples, without drink; for dinner, drink a quart of water to swell the apples; take tea with a friend."

The History of a Pin. By E. M. S. With Illustrations by R. T. Ross. (Edinburgh, Elliot; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—The adventures of a pin are cleverly imagined and pleasantly told. Children will like the story, which may be recommended as a play-hour book, or a reading volume for little ones who are making acquaintance with words of three syllables.

THE CHELSEA BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

A rather serious discussion, which possesses some interest for the public as well as for the engineering profession, has arisen between the First Commissioner of Works and Mr. Page, the engineer of Chelsea Bridge. One part of the controversy may be described as official and another part as scientific,—the latter involving the important question of the stability of the bridge.

Mr. Edwin Clark, having been selected by the Office of Works to perform the delicate task of reporting on the result of Mr. Page's professional labours, was instructed to ascertain whether the bridge was complete, and in a condition to be received by the Department, and if not, to estimate the cost of the works required to make it so. After three months' survey, early in last year, he laid his opinions before the Board. In this survey he had the advantage of consulting most of the original plans, which were lent to him by Mr. Page for that purpose. He checked the principal dimensions, and arrived at the weight and strains upon the structure from his own measurements. He considered that, with one exception, the strains are undoubtedly within the limits of safety; but this exception applies to the main chains themselves, the strain to which they may be subjected being sufficiently unusual to require especial attention. The strain on the mooring chains, from the weight of the structure alone, amounts to nearly 5 tons per square inch, and with a load of 80 lb. per foot superficial this strain is increased to 8·8 tons per square inch. The probability of an uniform load of 80 lb. per superficial foot over the whole span actually occurring is very remote; but, he thinks that, in a metropolitan thoroughfare, the unequal loading of the bridge to an equal extent of strain is a probable contingency. The rule with the Board of Trade, and that generally adopted for railway structures, is, that the tensile strain on wrought iron shall not exceed 5 tons per square inch of section. The ordinary practice with engineers, which, as regards common iron, is nearly identical, is, that the maximum strain on any part of a rigid structure should not exceed one-fourth of the ultimate practical strength of that part; and in such a structure as this, in a public thoroughfare, a strain of one-fourth of the ultimate strength would not appear to him to leave too large a margin for security; but whatever assumption may be made as to the quality of the material, it is evident, in Mr. Clark's opinion, that the strain far exceeds any of these limits.

It is not surprising that this Report should elicit from the First Commissioner the direct inquiry, Can the bridge be used as a metropolitan thoroughfare by the public with perfect safety?

To this Mr. Clark replied that considering the assumption of 80lb. to the foot to be a moderate estimation, and as no allowance was made for any motion or undulation, or for wear and tear, and as the bridge was intended to form part of an important metropolitan thoroughfare, he was certainly of opinion that a larger margin for perfect safety would have been advisable, and that the maximum strain should not have exceeded $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 tons to the square inch of section. Though he thought the bridge, as constructed, abundantly strong for any ordinary traffic, he thought it would not bear the accumulation of any great weight or unusual crowd of persons, or the marching of large bodies of men to military time; and he recommended that some precautions should be taken to avoid such over-loading.

Mr. Cowper lost no time in calling Mr. Page's attention to the fact that, according to this Report, the bridge was not strong enough to bear the traffic which may possibly pass over it, and he requested him to furnish the Board with any observations he desired to make on the Report. Mr. Page at once took issue with Mr. Clark on the principal point, namely, the load that may possibly come upon the bridge. He said the celebrated engineer M. Navier, an authority on suspension bridges, calcul-

lated the load at 42 lb. per square foot, which is the test load adopted in France. For troops on march, 21 inches in rank and 30 inches pace are allowed, giving 4·37 superficial feet per man, which at 10 stone each, would be 46 lb. per square foot. Again, in the calculations for the Menai Bridge, 43 lb. per square foot were taken. Mr. Page admits that he had men collected as close as possible on a weigh-bridge, with a result of 84 lb. per square foot, but he adds it is only by crowding people on one spot that Mr. Clark's load of 50 lb. can be obtained. Then, with regard to the width of the bridge on which such a load can be brought, he observed that there are only 14 feet 4 inches in width, viz., the two footways of the Chelsea Bridge which foot-passengers are allowed to occupy, and occurrences are very rare indeed when those footways have been entirely filled, and then as the people were walking along the footways, they occupied a similar space to soldiers on march. The case therefore which he took as a fair probable load on the bridge, was that of its available area being covered with soldiers on march, supposing all the carriage traffic stopped for the time.

Mr. Page refers to two famous structures in the superintendence of which Mr. Clark was engaged, and of which he has given an interesting description, viz., the tubular bridge over the River Conway, and the Britannia Bridge of similar construction over the Menai Straits. The constant strain on the Britannia Bridge with its own weight is 5·62 tons per square inch, more than 3-8ths of its breaking strain. The constant strain on the Chelsea Bridge is 4·365 tons per square inch, nearly half a ton less than 3-8ths of its testing strain, and about one-sixth of its breaking strain; that is, while the strain on the Chelsea Bridge is 8·48ths of its breaking strain, the strain on the Britannia Bridge is 18·48ths of its breaking strain. He quotes a calculation of Mr. Hodgkinson's, in his 'Experimental Inquiry respecting the Britannia and Conway Bridges,' where, taking the Conway tube as an example, he deduces that the greatest load which the tube may be allowed to bear would give a compressive strain of 8 tons per square inch at the top, and 10·388 tons (tensile strain) per square inch at the bottom. This strain would equal 4·7ths of the breaking weight, and in this proportion the greater strain permissible on the Chelsea Bridge, according to the quality of the iron, would be nearly 16 tons per square inch, instead of 4½ to 5 tons per square inch, as laid down by Mr. Clark. But if such a limit as 5 tons per inch is to be placed upon the strain on a bridge the chains of which have been tested to 13½ tons per square inch, what object, asks Mr. Page, will there be in advancing the improvement of the manufacture of iron, so as to attain an useful maximum of strength and durability? He adds, that of all bridges the suspension bridge with the best iron chain bars can most easily be tested during its construction, inspected after its erection, and preserved from deterioration in process of time; and that in the Chelsea Bridge every link, every bolt, every bearing from the moorings on one side to those on the other are open to inspection, and can be examined and preserved.

With this reply, Mr. Page transmitted to the Office of Works the professional opinion, on the same subject, of Mr. Lewis Gordon, formerly Regius Professor of Engineering at Glasgow. This practical engineer and mathematician unhesitatingly supported Mr. Page's statements, and in a very elaborate, but occasionally somewhat personal criticism, endeavoured to shake the authority and conclusions of Mr. Clark. In considering the main question, what strain the bridge could bear with safety, Mr. Gordon reviewed the structural details of twenty-two of the principal suspension bridges and jetties in Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and America; and found, with one exception, that the strain on the main chains which would arise, if the roadway and footpaths of those bridges were loaded with 80 lb. per superficial foot, would exceed 8 tons per square inch; and that, in many of them, of historical importance, the strain calculated on this assumed possible load would be upwards of 9 tons per square inch of section. In bridges where the main chains

are of wire, there are several examples where the strain calculated for 80 lb. on the superficial foot would be upwards of 11 tons per square inch of section. He said that the practical rule which he had many years ago deduced from the examples of existing bridges is, that while the strain on the main chains from the structure itself should be limited to 5 tons per square inch of their section, the strain that would arise from an uniformly-distributed load of 50 lb. per square foot of useful roadway should be limited to 7 to 9 tons per square inch of section, according to the quality of the iron or which the chains are made. On the disputed point of a possible load of 80 lb. per superficial foot, he referred to the direct experiments instituted by M. Navier, in Paris, in 1827. These experiments led to the formula of the Conseil Général des Ponts et Chaussées, which gives 44 lb. per superficial foot as a greatest possible moving load, in addition to the strain inherent to the structure itself, that should be provided for in the strength of the main chains. The effect of a crowd of people on the bridge, Mr. Gordon calculated from the fact, that for troops in battle array, the space occupied is 17 inches in rank and 2 feet in file, which corresponds with 3 square feet to a man, and allowing a weight of "10 stone" as an average of a crowd, he deduced 47 lb. per square foot as the greatest load that could be reasonably presumed as possible to be brought by an extraordinary chance, at remote intervals, on Chelsea Bridge. He concludes his observations with the distinct assertion that "the bridge may be unhesitatingly used by the public with perfect safety."

The First Commissioner having forwarded Mr. Page's statement, with Mr. Gordon's supplementary Report, to Mr. Clark, elicited from the latter a rejoinder in which he says that, after a careful perusal of Mr. Page's remarks, he could see no grounds for altering any of the conclusions he had arrived at.

With such a direct conflict of opinion between eminent professional men on a point of importance to the public, and on a scientific question apparently susceptible of accurate demonstration one way or the other, it is not astonishing that Mr. Cowper should again take refuge in the independent judgment of another engineer. For this final appeal he selected Mr. Hawkshaw, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His opinion, derived solely from a perusal of the correspondence and Reports, coincided, in the main, with the views of Mr. Clark.

On the question of what should be allowed for the variable load, he said he did not consider 80 lb. per square foot (the load allowed by Mr. Clark) an excessive assumption. On the general question whether a metropolitan road bridge should be constructed to carry the densest mob or crowd of persons which by any possibility could direct its way across it, very few will be inclined to differ with him in saying that all such structures should be made strong enough to meet that contingency; and he added that 70 lb. per square foot would be a minimum allowance in such an event. As regards the second point, whether the tensile strain on the chains should exceed 5 tons per square inch, he referred to the well-known fact that the Board of Trade limits the tensile strain to that amount on malleable iron railway structures; and he stated that in his own practice he invariably conforms to this rule. He admitted that the strain to which any iron structure can be safely exposed must, no doubt, have some reference to the quality of iron and workmanship in that particular structure. Assuming, however, that bar iron, in a suspension chain like that of Chelsea, made with care, will bear a larger load than structures of riveted boiler plate, as usually made for railway purposes, and that the tensile strain of 5 tons per inch allowed in the case of the former, he would not venture, notwithstanding the satisfactory results of Mr. Page's test, to increase the limit more than to 6 tons per inch; and where the safety of life and limb are concerned, ample strength, in his opinion, is so important that he should prefer leaving the limit at 5 tons. He mentioned that in removing the Hungerford Suspension Bridge to Clifton, where it is to be put up

under his own and Mr. William Henry Barlow's superintendence, in an enlarged form, with wider roadway and additional chains, they intend to limit the strain on these chains to 5 tons per square inch, with a load equal at least to 70 lb. per foot. The admitted strain on the chains of Chelsea Bridge being 8·07 tons per square inch, with a load of 80 lb. per square foot, the strain would become 7·60 tons per square inch, with a load of 70 lb. per square foot. This, he thought, would leave too large a strain per square inch after making the allowance for better workmanship. In concluding his Report, he said:—"Under these circumstances it appears to me that the bridge must either be strengthened, or the strictest precautions used to prevent any over-crowding upon it. But it is obvious that in the latter case the safety of the bridge would be dependent on the observance of the police regulations, and the wiser course, in my opinion, would be to strengthen the bridge at once."

On the receipt of Mr. Hawkshaw's opinion, Mr. Cowper requested Mr. Clark to undertake the operations required for strengthening the bridge. Mr. Page has protested against this as "an unwarrantable waste of public money and a retrograde step in the profession of civil engineering."

BISHOP COLENSO AND THE BIBLE.

December 9, 1862.

As it is desirable that the present controversy on the historical trustworthiness of the Pentateuch should be settled on fair grounds, I beg to offer a few remarks on the communication of Dr. Hermann Adler contained in last week's *Athenæum*, and shall endeavour to examine how far its reasoning is correct and conclusive. I shall not advert to the whole tone and tenor of that article, which most readers would undoubtedly have wished to be more temperate, if not more modest: I shall confine myself to the simple statement of facts and arguments.

1. In Leviticus xxiii. 40, we find the obscure injunction, "And you shall take for yourselves on the first day [of the Feast of Tabernacles] the fruit of a beautiful tree, branches of palm-trees, and the boughs of thick-leaved tree, and willows of the brook; and you shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days." Now, Dr. Colenso, in common with many others, refers this command to the mode of constructing and adorning the booths to be used during the Feast of Tabernacles. His opponent designates this interpretation as "an egregious error," on which "a Jewish child would set the Bishop right." But he is far too confident in his stricture. We read in Nehemiah viii. 14, 15, "And they [the representatives of the Israelites] found written in the Law which the Lord had commanded through Moses, that the children of Israel should dwell in booths during the feast in the seventh month: And that they should publish and proclaim in all their cities, and in Jerusalem, saying, Go forth to the mount, and fetch olive branches, and branches of the wild olive-tree, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of a thick-leaved tree, to make booths, as it is written" (ככרא). This passage mentions at least two of the four vegetable productions enumerated in Leviticus—the palm-tree and the thick-leaved tree (in both cases expressed by שׂרף יבש); it applies unmistakeably to the construction of the Tabernacles, and distinctly refers to a corresponding precept of the Pentateuch: it is, therefore, no improbable inference that the passage in Leviticus, the only one which can possibly be alluded to in Nehemiah, has the same meaning. And, indeed, some Jewish sects, as the Karaite and the Sadducees, understood it in that sense, and acted accordingly. It is true that later Jewish tradition explained it differently, and ordained that the worshippers should take a citron (רימון) in their left hands, and a bough of the palm-tree surrounded by willows and myrtles (לילך) in their right hands, and carry them, during the service in the Temple, as symbols of the manifold productions of nature: and the same practice is still observed in the Jewish synagogues. But who will blame Bishop Colenso that he preferred the Scriptural to the Talmudical teaching? and he will

scarcely feel much humiliated to find that "a Jewish child" is in the latter respect in advance of him. The rendering of the Authorized Version, "the boughs of a goodly tree" (רְשָׁת יְהוּדָה), instead of "the fruit of a goodly tree," is indeed erroneous; but this has no influence whatever on the general sense of the passage, which in no way rests on the meaning of those words. There is but one alternative possible—either the verses in Nehemiah relate to the precept under discussion, or portions of the Pentateuch are lost, and we do not possess the whole Law. Which of the two cases should the old orthodox party be readiest to admit?

2. Dr. Colenso understands the term "And it was at that time" (וְיָמֵן בַּעֲדָה), occurring in the domestic history of Judah (Genesis xxxviii. 1), in its natural and obvious sense. But his opponent is, with Ebn Ezra, of a different and startling opinion: he believes that "at that time" means "many years before"! This mode of exegesis may be congenial to those who adhere to the Rabbinical maxim, "There is no chronological order in the Pentateuch" (אֵין מִזְרָקָה וְאֵין תְּחִזְקָה בְּהַרְבָּה), and who therefore beforehand give up the whole narrative to an extent of confusion which even the negative schools would deprecate; but it cannot find favour with those who read the Bible as the composition of rational and reflecting writers. Ebn Ezra may be "critical," but he is equally mystical; and the criticism of the twelfth century does not satisfy the nineteenth. The passage Deuteronomy x. 8 proves nothing, as the fifth book of the Pentateuch, being a general repetition, often contains summary statements to be more accurately defined from the preceding parts: and, besides, even there the term "at that time" does not mean "many years before," but merely "about that time" (see verse 1).

3. The law on the treatment of slaves, which produced such important effects on Dr. Colenso's mind, runs thus: "And if a man smiteth his manservant or his maid-servant with a rod, and he dieth under his hand, it shall surely be avenged. But if he continue a day or two, it shall not be avenged; for he is his money" (Exodus xxi. 20, 21). It is, indeed, certain that this law does not refer to murder with malice prepense, but to manslaughter occasioned by the chastisement inflicted on the slave with a light instrument (ככשׂ): but it is more than doubtful that the punishment of the master, in case of instant death of the servant, was "execution by the sword," as the Talmud (Sanhedrin 52, b) and its followers explain: it was more probably an adequate fine imposed by the judge; for the difference of the punishment if the servant died immediately, or chanced to live one or two days longer, could not be so very considerable; and capital punishment in the first case would certainly be quite exorbitant, if the master is perfectly free in the second, "because the servant is his money."

4. In Deuteronomy xxiii. 11, it is commanded, "If there be among you any man that is not clean . . . he shall go abroad out of the camp, and shall not come within the camp." Dr. Colenso takes this in the sense which alone can rationally be attributed to it. But his opponent believes, with the Jewish expositors, that the word "camp" (מַחֲנֶה) here means "only the camp of the Levites." However, this interpretation, arbitrary in itself, is rendered more improbable by the reason which the text immediately afterwards assigns to that injunction: "For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee . . . ; therefore shall thy camp be holy." Was the camp of the Levites alone, or was not rather the whole camp of the Israelites, to be considered as holy?

But, in fact, an agreement of views is impossible between Dr. Colenso and the party to which his opponent belongs; for the former explains the Bible by its own light, the latter read it through the medium of the Talmud; but the spirit of the Bible is not the spirit of the Talmud,—the one is as distinct from the other as the difference of the ages and countries in which Bible and Talmud were severally written could possibly make it. The Talmudists and the Scripturalists can have very little in common in a critical analysis of the Pentateuch.

It will be seen that Dr. Colenso has not much to

fear from objections such as those just reviewed; I have, from considerations of space, passed over one or two others, more unimportant still, "baubles light as air"; but it must be borne in mind, that even if some, nay, the greater part, of the difficulties urged by the Bishop should be proved as untenable, the main and chief result of his researches would not be materially affected: *it is secured if but a few points remain as incontrovertible.*

Let, therefore, the facts be calmly investigated, and then the conclusions be impartially drawn.

PHILOBIBLIUS.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC.

December 6, 1862.

"Prof. De Morgan has not a word to say for himself on this head. He silently admits the refutation, and abandons the charge." Mr. Baynes shines in giving his own inferences as his antagonist's admissions. The truth is that on this first head I had made my statement and he had made his. The matter, so far as your journal was concerned, had become ripe for the reader's judgment: accordingly, the word which I had to say, and did say, was that I left it to *Opinion*. Hamilton's phrase, "some at least (possibly, therefore, all or none)," makes the charge against itself: I left to opinion the question whether my "extremely ingenuous" excuse or Mr. Baynes's defence was the true thing. He interprets this as admitting a refutation and abandoning a charge: as he pleases, for himself; and one paragraph more for your readers.

The second point now stands thus. I took Hamilton to mean—unless my suggestion that illness had prevented the necessary comparisons were accepted—that his own new propositional forms were used in *his own new syllogistic forms*: and I referred to the successive chapters on the proposition and on the syllogism which appear in the posthumous papers. Mr. Baynes, overlooking these references, stated that I gave nothing but "simple assertion": and he then replied, as he admits, by simple assertion without reference. I then called upon him to support his assertions by reference. He refuses, and says he will wait till my Cambridge paper appears, and then proceeds as follows:—"Should the charge of false reasoning brought by Prof. De Morgan against Sir William Hamilton be sustained by anything like proof, by anything indeed approaching to a plausible reason—I pledge myself to attempt a reply. . ." This is uttering as brave words at the bridge as you shall see on a summer's day: but the pledge is no pledge at all; not a bit more than a note of hand beginning "I promise to pay if I see fit. . ." is a negotiable security. Mr. Baynes is not bound unless I give what is to him "something approaching to a plausible reason." Others—all who test my references, being all for whom I wrote—will have seen that I had already done this to them. When a chapter on propositions containing new forms of assertion added to the old ones is followed by a chapter on syllogisms containing new forms of inference, arranged by very careful editors without a word of caution, there is sufficient reason for assuming—until something to the contrary is substantiated—that the propositions are to be used in the syllogisms. If Mr. Baynes cannot see this, I have no hope of saying anything which shall make him acknowledge himself bound to redeem the pledge.

I did not expect that he would support his assertions by reference, for I was satisfied that no possible references would serve. What I did expect has come to pass. I said I knew Mr. Baynes would strengthen my case whether he gave references or no: this he has done. His bluster—he must excuse one disparaging word; it is no worse than *blunder*—I treat as an attempt to convert nothing into something by help of a large coefficient: I have no doubt he is mathematician enough to understand the allusion. I will read as much as he likes of it in time to come, if he will but accompany it by references from Hamilton's works in support of his assertions about Hamilton's system. But for his own sake I should be better pleased if he would consult some judicious friend upon the remark with which I now close my part of this

correspondence. His tone is rich in the defects which are generally admitted to disfigure the controversial writings of his great teacher. The air of immeasurable superiority in judgment upon fact or inference should be left to the *ripiceno* paragraphs of a newspaper, or at highest to second-fiddle leaders. It may have a smack of awe from out of the gloom of anonymous plurality; but when assumed over signature its grandeur is the grandeur of a stage property by daylight.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, to the office of Librarian and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth Palace. The Librarian will, if all is well, enter on his work after the Christmas holidays. The following regulations have been made for the guidance of students and others who may be desirous of consulting the MSS. and other books in the Lambeth Library:—The Librarian will attend on the Monday and Wednesday in each week from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Notice must be given at least three days beforehand, by any gentleman wishing to examine a MS. or printed book; this notice is to be addressed to the Librarian, at Lambeth Palace, and, if for a MS., must contain the exact number of the MS. required. It is expected that every applicant will on his first application forward to the Librarian a letter of introduction from some clergyman or magistrate, stating his name and profession. No permission to consult and make extracts from MSS. is to be construed into a permission to publish any complete article so extracted without further application to the Archbishop, stating the purpose for which the publication is intended.

Soame Jenyns has a short passage on the Scripture question now agitating so many minds through the initiative of Dr. Colenso, which may be usefully recalled to recollection:—"The Scriptures," says Jenyns, in his "Internal Evidences of Christianity," "are not revelations from God, but the history of them. The revelations themselves are derived from God, but the history of them is the production of man. . . . If the records of this revelation are supposed to be the revelation itself, the least defect discovered in them must be fatal to the whole. What has led many to overlook this distinction is that common phrase that the Scriptures are the word of God; and in one sense they certainly are; that is, they are the sacred repository of all the revelations, dispensations, promises and precepts which God has vouchsafed to communicate to mankind: but by this expression we are not to understand that every part of this voluminous collection of historical, poetical, prophetic, theological and moral writing which we call the Bible was dictated by the immediate influence of Divine inspiration."

A special general meeting of the Geological Society will be held previous to the ordinary meeting on the evening of January 7th, 1863, to consider certain proposed alterations in the constitution of the Society relating to Foreign Members.

Meares, Smith & Beck are publishing, in various sizes, twelve lunar photographs taken by Mr. Warren De La Rue. The originals are of one inch diameter, but so perfect as to outline and detail that, like a leaf or petal, they allow of any amount of enlargement without injury. Two series of these moon-pictures are complete,—one series of the size of common album portraits, the second of eighteen inches diameter. One of these is so exceedingly like the photographs recently published by Dr. Le Vengeur-d'Orsan, even down to a curious mark in the glass negative, as to suggest that the same original must have served for both copies. When did Dr. D'Orsan take his negative?

As Mr. "Roundabout" promises to long as his Papers, we would ask him to re-consider the story told by Master Eustace of St. Pierre, as thus:—"In a great sea-fight which befell off Ushant, on the 1st of June, our Admiral, Messire Villaret de Joyeuse, on board his galleon, named the Vengeur, being sore pressed by an English bombard,

rather than yield the crew of his ship to mercy, determined to go down with all on board of her; and to the cry of *Vive la République!* he and his crew all sank to an immortal grave." The author of this French fib was Barrère; a gentleman who thought it his duty to "lie for his country," not only abroad, but at home. Mr. Carlyle has thoroughly sifted and exposed the falsehood; and in this writer's works Mr. Roundabout may very conveniently find the means of correcting his mistake. In Lord Howe's victory off Brest, of June 1st, 1794, the Vengeur simply sank, abandoned, having struck her colours, while her captain and crew were sheltered on board the Culloden and Alfred. Admiral Griffiths says, "Never were men in distress more ready to save themselves." There were no cries of *Vive la République!* No "unparalleled courage" was exhibited by the crew of the Vengeur; and Barrère's "Rapport du 21 Messidor" was simply, as Mr. Carlyle terms it, "an impudent and amazing falsehood."

We understand that two translations of Villari's "Life of Savonarola" were being prepared for publication,—one by Mr. L. Horner, the other by the Rev. P. Beaton. Mr. Horner's work was first announced for publication, and we learn that, through an arrangement with his publishers, Mr. Beaton's has been withdrawn.

The death of Miss Julia Pardoe is announced as having occurred three weeks ago. Like Lady Morgan, Miss Pardoe never told her age; she described herself as having been born early in the present century; in which case she must have been a public character at the age of twelve or thirteen. The list of her works is very long, and as most of her works appeared in three volumes a collection of them would fill a shelf. 'The City of the Sultan' had in its day a certain share of success, but neither that nor any of its fellows had the strong quality which keeps a book alive. The writer's reputation was of the kind which belongs to a day-like a fashion in dress or a caprice in music.

On Monday evening Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Harold Power appeared at the Egyptian Hall, in an entertainment entitled "Invitations to Evening Parties and the Seaside." The room has been decorated by Mr. William Beverley for the purpose. The chairs were strewed with addresses to the "learned reader," in which Mr. Yates describes his intended proceedings, illustrating his arguments by the most inapposite quotations. Two scenes have been painted for the occasion by Mr. Beverley—a drawing-room and a seaside view. The form of the entertainment is a dialogue, in which the interlocutors discuss the two forms of party-giving;—"A Quiet Evening, with a Little Music," and "The Regular Evening Party." They proceed to describe the whimsicalities of both, illustrating the introduced characters by portraits contained in a portfolio;—set of enlarged *Cartes de Visite*, said to have been furnished by Mr. Frith, R.A., Mr. John Leech and Mr. Marcus Stone. Miss Ferrers, the Belle of the Ball, is the principal figure. In the course of the evening, Mr. Power sings several songs, and gives some histrionic imitations, in which he hits off the manners of Mr. Henry Russell, Mr. Webster, Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Charles Kean. In the second part, we have the guests under altered circumstances, attending a fashionable watering-place. Miss Ferrers reappears; also Jack Bagot, the Bashful Young Man, and other characters or caricatures. Mr. Power exhibits his vocal gifts to advantage, and the whole concludes with a *finale*, treating of the "Bubbles of the Day."

We are now enabled to add some further particulars as to the sales of works of Art at the International Exhibition. Neither French nor English Commissioners seem to have sold more than a picture each. In the latter case, no doubt, many sales have taken place through the direct action of the artists and purchasers. To a certain extent, the same cause has produced the reported result with the French section. Indeed, we know of several examples in both cases of sales so effected. By far the greater number of pictures and statues were in distinguished private or public possession before they arrived here. It is said

that the French forgot to afford me given to make English at the sold, b (2081). Land Secret Bernin (2008) sold, b the Ch the D Great M. Pir Brun 'Fore Bapti M. W ral de tant hood of the berg, Miss tage' Artis tation hasla 'Stor we p mode 'Vie 'The 'Lanc Shi by I (126 (127 (128 M. R by I (132 a Sta by Will in C tity sup tow oil, ber lian a ba is co fav in asc bor inc wh sén his ho Le am ab im Tu Ov the ab of pr le T le at la

that the unexpectedly high prices asked by the French have tended to diminish sales; the artists forgetting that those fetched by English pictures afford no grounds by which to decide what would be given for works by painters who are comparatively little known in this country. When French painters make their works as familiar to us as those by Englishmen are, they will not fail to be purchased at their full value. The Swiss Commission has sold, by M. Lagier, 'Sleep' (2080), 'Waking' (2081), 'The Little Ladies' (2082); by Madame Landermann, 'My Little Wee Wife' (2083), 'A Secret' (2084); by M. Zelger, 'Glacier of the Bernina' (2077); by M. Diday, 'Mont Salève' (2088). The Imperial Austrian Commission has sold, by M. Haushofer, 'Landscape, Morning, on the Chiemsee' (1103); by M. Hansch, 'View of the Dwyer Alps, in the Tyrol' (1101), and 'The Great Oetztal Alps and Gurgl-see' (1102); by M. Pitner, 'Pilgrims at Loretto' (1173); by M. Brunner, 'Forest Scene' (1082); by M. Halzer, 'Forest Scene' (1104); by M. Stöckler, 'The Baptistry of St. Mark's, at Venice' (1175); by M. Waldmüller, 'Christma Eve' (1139). Several designs by M. Srottger; by M. Legeti, 'Desert View of the Desert of Sahara, Neighbourhood of Cairo.' The following is a corrected list of the Swedish pictures sold:—By M. Nordenberg, 'Collection of Tithes in Scania' (1381); by Miss A. Lindegren, 'Evening in a Dalecarlian Cottage' (1375); by M. Jernberg, 'Children in an Artist's Studio' (1371); by Mrs. Möller, 'Meditation' (1377); by M. Larsson, 'The Coast of Bohuslän' (13930), 'Norwegian Landscape' (1392), 'Storm at Sea' (1393), and two copies to be made, we presume, of each of the last named. In the modern Dutch School, by M. Van Deventer, 'View at Amsterdam' (1242); by M. Le Gempt, 'The Miser's Death-Bed' (1244); by M. De Haas, 'Landscape, with Cattle' (1247); by M. Israëls, 'Shipwrecked' (1253) and 'The Cradle' (1254); by M. Tenkate, 'The Old Fox in the Trap' (1262); by M. H. Koekkoek, jun., 'A Sea-Piece' (1271a); by M. A. Mollinger, 'Heath, Deventer' (1286); by M. Rochussen, 'Hawking' (1306); by M. P. Van Schendel, 'The Greengrocer' (1323); by M. C. Springer, 'Town Hall at the Hague' (1325); by M. Verschuur, 'Horses and Figures in a Stable' (1333); by M. Waldorp, 'Water' (1340); by M. Heidemans, a painting on ivory, after Wilkie, of 'The Parish Beadle' (1249).

An official report on the great mineral oil wells in Canada has lately been published. The quantity of oil, it is stated, far exceeds the estimated supply. Toronto, Niagara, Kingston, and other towns, are now lighted by gas derived from this oil, as are also railway-carriages and a great number of private houses. The gas is of great brilliancy. Six thousand cubic feet are obtained from a barrel of oil, and the apparatus for generating it is so simple that it can be managed by a servant with perfect facility.

Mr. Glaisher, in consideration of his old scientific connexion with the Leeds Philosophical Society, has favoured it with the first of his public addresses in the provinces on the subject of his late balloon ascents. The largest public room but one in the borough was crowded with an attentive audience, including all the best society in the neighbourhood, who listened with deep interest to the details of his aerial voyages and observations. He intimated his intention of ascending again, and held out the hope of once more reporting progress to them. The Leeds Philosophical Society—which ranks high among such institutions, and possesses a remarkably good museum—has just enlarged and much improved its Hall, which is to be opened on Tuesday with an inaugural lecture by Professor Owen, whose visit in the capacity of Chairman of the British Association, four years ago, left agreeable recollections which are still fresh in the minds of all who come in contact with him. During his present stay he is also to deliver a course of four lectures on 'Natural History and Palaeontology.' The programme for the present session includes lectures by Sir R. Alcock, Her Majesty's Consul at Japan; J. Scott Russell, Esq.; Sir C. Nicholson, Late Speaker of the House of Assembly at Sydney;

Major-General Chesney; G. Gilbert Scott, Esq.; Sir Henry Parkes, and other persons of note.

The French Academy has elected MM. Haureau and De Slane to the section of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, in place of MM. Jomard and Magnin, deceased.

The high praise bestowed on Herr Albert's photographic reproductions of large pictures, and the general attention that was turned to his photographs of Kaulbach's Goethe drawings in the International Exhibition, seem to have suggested two important undertakings. One of these is a collection of pictures from those in the Old Pinacothek which formed the Boisserée Gallery, the other a series of photographs of the outside frescoes of the New Pinacothek. The first of these publications is very appropriately issued about the same time as a biography of Sulpice Boisserée, which, to judge from the sketch of his life given in books of reference, ought to be a work of great artistic interest. Students of the Old Pinacothek will be glad to have their memories refreshed by Herr Albert's photographs of many of the most important pictures of the Early German and Flemish Schools, the strength of the Munich Gallery. A short description is appended to each photograph, and an historical sketch of Early German Art precedes the separate notices. The photographs are certainly admirable. It is to be regretted that some of the less genuine pictures have been chosen, and that their want of authenticity has not been stated. As all authorities agree in condemning a great number of the Flemish works in the Munich Gallery, and as the compilers of the Official Catalogue have often been reproached for not bringing their compilation down to the present state of knowledge, it might have been expected that the fault would have been avoided on this occasion.

The photographs of Kaulbach's frescoes outside the New Pinacothek will be welcome to many who have been deterred from straining their eyes aloft when standing by the building, and have found it easier to agree in the censure passed on the frescoes by Murray,—'Inefficacy, oddly recalling the scenic temptations hung on the outside of booths at fairs.' Dwellers in Munich, however, know better than to join in the general verdict of flying visitors; and those familiar with Kaulbach, and with the time when these works were executed, are aware that they were intended for satires on the objects portrayed, and excited lively dissatisfaction in the persons represented. It seems generally supposed in England that these frescoes are a glorification of Modern German Art; and if they were really so, the ridicule showered on them would not be out of place. But if they had been intended for panegyric, one of the painters introduced in them—Schnorr von Carolsfeld, the decorator of the Palace—would hardly have protested against them in the newspapers as untrue representations and a disgrace to the nation. The protest lets us into the secret. If one asks, however, why the satirical spirit is not at once appreciated, the answer is, that much of it has evaporated in the immense size of the frescoes, and much of it seems to have been veiled, from considerations of prudence. The text published with these photographs should have explained much of the satire which needs elucidation; but, unfortunately, the text, though well written, gives one no more knowledge than the lithographed tables of names that accompany each picture. Perhaps the time has hardly come for the full meaning to be known.

Thanks to commentators and annotators, we understand Pope's satire more fully than many of his contemporaries did; and we are promised it yet more completely. His own words implied it:—
Publish the present age; but where my text
Is ought too high, reserve it for the next.
Anyhow, the spirit of Kaulbach's drawings is more certain of appreciation in these photographs, which are the first attempt of any kind to reproduce the frescoes. Very slight familiarity with the Munich world is needed to recognize the portraits scattered about; the most prominent artistic names, both of the present and the past, are written under the chief figures. One or two touches of Kaulbach's satire may be mentioned here. In the picture of King Ludwig receiving the homage of all the

artists and men of eminence employed on his many works, the malicious artist has placed a joiner and a locksmith in the foreground. In another picture, a fat, dignified man staggers in, bearing a cushion in his arms, on which are orders and medals to be distributed among the most deserving artists. But you can hardly fail to see that the man carries the cushion as if it were a tray loaded with dishes; and the singular appropriateness of the attitude strikes you when you know that this is a portrait of the king's cook.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS, NOW OPEN, at their GALLERIES, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling.
JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION, 190, Pall Mall.—THE TENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by living British Artists, is now OPEN daily from 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

MR. JOHN LEECH'S GALLERY of SKETCHES in OIL, from Subjects in *Punch*, with several NEW Pictures not hitherto shown, is OPEN every day from 10 till dusk, illuminated with Gas, at the AUCTION MART (near the Bank).—Admission, One Shilling.

THE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK GALLERY.—NOW ON VIEW, in the PICTURE GALLERY, EXETER HALL a Selection of SEVERAL HUNDRED PROOF ETCHINGS, SKETCHES, &c. (embracing a Period of upwards of Fifty Years), from the WORKS of GEORGE CRUIKSHANK; together with his latest and greatest work, THE WORSHIP of BACCHUS.—Open daily, from Ten to Five o'clock.—Admission, One Shilling; from Half-past Seven to Half-past Nine in the Evening, Sixpence.

BEDFORD'S PHOTOGRAPHS of the EAST, taken during the Tour in which, by command, he accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in Egypt, the Holy Land and Syria, Constantinople, the Mediterranean, Athens, &c. EXHIBITION of his personal Collection and Name of Subscribers Carded, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, DAILY, from Ten till dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES, and the SEASIDE, will be issued at the EGYPTIAN GALLERY, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday evenings), at Six o'clock. MR. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. The Box-Office is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Dec. 8.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—Capt. R. B. Baker, Capt. Sir J. Swinburne, Bart., Rev. J. E. Woods, J. Bramley-Moore, M.P., R. Holland, H. N. Lay, E. B. Taylor and M. W. M. Whitehouse, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—'Narrative of Journey from Tientsin to Mukden,' by A. Michie, Esq.—'Route from Pekin to St. Petersburg, via Mongolia, Siberia, and Moscow,' by Mr. Grant.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Nov. 14.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.—Lieut. Bailey, Lieut. H. Morland and D. Hornby, Esq. were elected Fellows.—A Letter from Prof. Grant was read.—'Experiences with the Elieches Equatorially mounted Refractor of 11 inches aperture, in September, 1862,' by Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth.—Extract of a Letter from Dr. Wolters to the Rev. R. Main.—Abstract of the Paper by Auwers 'On the Proper Motion of Procyon, contained in Nos. 1371, 1372 and 1373 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*.—'Rule for the Solution of Kepler's Problem,' by M. de Gasparis.—'Observations of the Planet Neptune, made with the Olcott Meridian Circle, at the Dudley Observatory, Albany, U.S.A.', by G. W. Hough, Assistant.—'Results of the Meridional Observations of Small Planets; Occultations of Stars by the Moon, and Transit of Jupiter's Third Satellite; observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from June to September, 1862,' by the Astronomer Royal.—'Measures of the Planet Mars, made, at the Opposition of 1862, with the Helio-meter at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, for the Determination of the Ellipticity of the Disk,' by the Rev. R. Main.—'Places derived from Observations of Comet II., 1862, made with the Helio-meter at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford,' by the Rev. R. Main.—'Observations of Comet II., 1862, taken with the Equatorial of the Liverpool Observatory,' by J. Hartmann, Esq.—'Observations of Comet II., 1862,' by G. Knott, Esq.—'Observations of Comet II., 1862,' by F. Abbott, Esq.—'On the Cluster Crucis, R.A. 12h. 43m. 36s.; N.P.D. 14° 25' 31" (3435, H.) Lac. 1110 (Neb.),' by F. Abbott, Esq.—'On the Identity of the Triple Star H I. 13,' by the Rev. W. R. Dawes.—'Remarks on some Astronomical Eye-pieces,' by the Rev. W. R.

Dawes.—'On Aluminium Bronze as a Material for the Construction of Astronomical and other Philosophical Instruments,' by Lieut.-Col. A. Strange.—'On the Solar Energy as manifested in the Autumn of 1861 and a Portion of the Spring of 1862,' by W. R. Birt, Esq.—'On a remarkable Chain of Lunar Craters forming a portion of the Southern Boundary of the Mare Serenitatis,' by W. R. Birt, Esq.—'On the Minor Planet (78) Clytie—Minor Planet (74) Galatea—Minor Planet (41) Daphne [(75?)].'

GEOLoGICAL.—Dec. 3.—Prof. A. C. Ramsay, President, in the chair.—Messrs. E. H. Birkenhead, A. Brady, S. Higgins, jun. and A. Lambert were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'Description of the Remains of a new Enaliosaurian (*Eosaurus Acanthodon*), from the Coal Formation of Nova Scotia,' by O. C. Marsh, Esq.—'Description of Anthracosaurus, a new genus of Carboniferous Labyrinthodonts,' by Prof. T. H. Huxley.—'On the Thickness of the Pampean Formation near Buenos Ayres,' by C. Darwin, Esq.—'Geological Notes on the Locality in Siberia where Fossil Fishes and Estheriae were found by Dr. Middendorff,' by C. E. Austin, Esq.—'Note on *Estheria Middendorffii*,' by Prof. T. Rupert Jones.—Two ancient stone axes from Trinidad, and one from Santa Cruz, were exhibited by J. Lamont, Esq.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Dec. 5.—O. S. Morgan, Esq. M.P., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Trengellas read a paper 'On Castell Dinas Bran.'—Mr. Blaauw read an account, by the Rev. H. Campion, of an interesting series of fresco or mural paintings that had recently been discovered in Westmeston Church, Sussex. Canon Rock expressed his opinion that, judging from the drawing before him, portions of the paintings must have been executed early in the twelfth century. Mr. J. H. Parker had no doubt the church was an erection of the twelfth century, and the paintings were probably done at the same time.—A paper 'On the Picts' or Pights' Houses in the Orkneys,' by Mr. G. Petrie, of Kirkwall, was read.—A communication from Prof. Westwood respecting a Roman villa lately found at Beckley, in Oxfordshire, was next read.—'On a Sabre of the Sixteenth Century,' by Mr. J. Hewitt. The sabre, exhibited at the meeting, was lately found at Woolwich by Col. Lefroy during a re-arrangement of the collection at the Rotunda, and is of a very curious description, the original grip still remaining.—Mr. Albert Way read a communication from Mr. E. Waterton on Gimbel Rings, several of which, selected from Mr. Waterton's unrivalled collection, were exhibited in illustration of the paper.—Mr. J. Henderson exhibited a fine collection of Persian articles, and Mr. J. Bernhard Smith some curious swords, among which is an executioner's sword of the sixteenth century.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Dec. 1.—W. Tite, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. E. Haycock was elected a Fellow, and F. P. Hughes, J. Tolley, J. Webber, and R. Plumbe were elected Associates.—Mr. G. E. Street read a paper 'On the Restoration of the Church of St. Michael, Penkevel, Cornwall, and on the right Mode of arranging Restored Churches for modern use.'

LINNEAN.—Dec. 4.—J. D. Hooker, Esq. M.D., V.P., in the chair.—F. Bird, Esq. M.D. was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read:—A letter from Charles Meller, Esq. to Sir W. J. Hooker, dated H.M.S. Gorgon, Port Louis, Mauritius, Sept. 10, 1862, giving an account of his visit to the capital of Madagascar, as medical officer to the recent embassy to King Radama, under the command of Major-Gen. Johnstone, was read.—'On the Hairs of the *Carcinus menas*,' by W. C. M'Intosh, M.D.—'Notes of the Food and Parasites of the Salmon of the Tay,' by the same.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Anat. 3.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Prof. Partridge.
— Architects, 8.—'Hungerford Market,' Mr. Fowler; 'Masonic or Conventual Arrangements of Canterbury,' Rev. M. Walcott.

TUES.	Ethnological, 8.—'Australian Aborigines,' Mr. Preiss; — 'Mammals inhabiting the Shirey Hills,' Dr. Shortt; — 'Cranio-tactical Suggestions,' Mr. Blake. — Statistical, 8.—'Statistics, British Colonies,' Mr. Hammick. — Engineers, 8.—'Annual General. — Society of Arts, 8.—'Lines and Minerals of the United Kingdom,' Mr. Hunt. — Geological, 8.—'Skiddaw Slate Series,' Prof. Harkness; — 'Fossil Estheriae,' Prof. Jones; 'Flora, Devonian Period, N.E. America,' Dr. Dawson.
THURS.	Numinous, 7. — Linnaean, 8.—'Vascular Fasciculi, British Ferns,' Mr. Church; 'Welwitschia,' Dr. Hooker. — Chemical, 8. — Philological, 8. — Royal, 8. — Antiquaries, 8.

FINE ARTS

Handbook to the Cathedrals of England. Eastern Division. (Murray.)

We approve of the intelligent plan upon which this series is undertaken; the history of the structure is kept separate from that of the see, so that the visitor need not plunge into recondite matter upon this or that abbot of old days while loitering down the nave which bears witness to his love of Art and the genius of those whom he employed. These things he may take up at leisure, before or after his visit; so far as they go, these present the marks of careful study of old authorities and very complete analyses of striking points in the history of the matters in question. Thus the memoirs serve as handbooks on the spot and terse books of reference elsewhere. Such books were eminently needed to supplant the generally costly, because worthless, pamphlets to be obtained in the cathedral towns; while the illustrations by Mr. Jewitt leave little to be desired as architectural sketches. We are glad to see that the author promises a very full Index at the completion of the series, the want of which we heretofore pointed out as seriously marring the efficiency and value of his production.

The writer does not allow himself to be seduced by the charm of mere size, so as to neglect justice, even to the little cathedral of Oxford, which presents many points of interest deserving study from an architectural point of view. He traces very clearly the effect of the demolition of so much of the ancient church of St. Frideswide by Wolsey, who removed part of the cloister to admit the staircase to the hall of Christ Church College. He shows us how half the Norman nave was removed and four of the eight bays taken off to make room for the canon's houses; how also the progress of Wolsey's work is marked upon the interior of the remaining structure, the course of his intended alterations being as distinct as possible upon the solid walls and window-lights, which, we may add, were undergoing as complete a transformation from the ground to the roof as did the nave of Winchester; this change would certainly not have been so happy in Wolsey's hands as it was in the older example. The peculiar arrangement of the true arches of the nave in springing from half capitals set against the great piers, the arches from the last forming triforium arches, instead of the great arcade as usual, is pointed out. The writer's examination of the changes that have been made in this and his other subjects with regard to their arrangements are interesting, and a careful perusal of them cannot fail to give an idea of the state in which they were at the dates specified. As a curious instance of the disregard of Wolsey's architects of the rule that the altar of a church should be at the east end, we learn that the Cardinal probably intended to use the choir and transepts of Oxford as the chapel to his college, and employ the remaining portion of the nave for divinity lectures, &c. To this latter use the Latin Chapel is now devoted. The author's remarks upon newly-

introduced works to these structures are intelligent and appreciative of what is good in Art; we gladly endorse his praise of Mr. Jones's window to the above-mentioned Latin Chapel as marking a new era in the practice of the art. In reference to the numerous and miserable failures in glass decoration of late years in our cathedrals, Mr. King does not speak out, and heartily condemns the authorities' ignorance of the true nature of stained glass. To say "the result is very far from pleasing," of the mere transparency in the great west window of Norwich Cathedral, is surely stating the matter much too tamely. The like reticence is observable in reference to the sculptured "restorations" of the buildings. This is to be lamented, because a book destined for popular use should heedfully point out the amount of mischief that has been done in this matter all over the kingdom.

Those who wish to understand what a noble treasure of Gothic Art we possess in the west front of Peterborough Cathedral will do well to read Mr. King's remarks upon the same. How interesting the wooden roof of the nave there is, we may point out from its presenting an unique example of Norman style, with at least the original forms of its painted decorations. We say forms advisedly, because we do not believe that the colour as now seen is what it was intended to be of old. The Early English wooden capitals, retaining their colour and gilding, that have been removed from the choir to the north transept, are items of the contents of this cathedral which deserve attention, and may be studied by the excellent engravings here given. The history of the abbey of Peterborough, comprised in the second section of the subject, will be found to contain many interesting facts happily condensed from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Beyond the author's limits, doubtless, but full of curious information, and casting effective lights upon monastic life, are a great number of particulars in the same chronicle,—such as a picturesque description of its endowment, and a good ghost story of what the monks saw and heard when Abbot Henry of Poitou came to take possession (1128) upon the gift of King Henry: "He came to Peterborough, and there he lived as a drone in a hive: as the drone eateth and draggeth forward to himself all that is brought near, even so did he." This was written during Abbot Henry's lifetime, for we find, after the account of certain spectral huntsmen and hornblowers that affrighted the monks,—"such was his entry; of his exit we can say nothing yet. God knoweth it." This monk did not expect Elijah's chariot to come for the Abbot, let us say.

Of Norwich we gather many glimpses into long-gone life, and not a little illumination falls upon what must have led to the dilapidated state of the English Churches. Of course all the blunders and shameful neglects of duty by churchwardens throughout the kingdom, since 1642, are laid to Oliver Cromwell; but here is another explanation, being an account of the attack of the men of Norwich upon the Cathedral, in which "certain of them, with catapults, threw fire into the great belfry that was above the choir, and by this fire they burned the whole church, except the chapel of the Blessed Mary, which was miraculously preserved." The dispute was about tolls, and settled by the King in the usual way—a fine upon the city, with which money the monks built St. Ethelbert's Gate; they might have done worse. The Bishops of Norwich seem to have been a pugnacious set. Take this of Herbert de Losinga, "the Flatterer," who bought his see of William Rufus for 1,900L, says Malmesbury, and was a great builder, having founded the existing Cathedral.

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His "Epistles," lately discovered at Brussels, show him to have been a game preserver to the backbone. In one he excommunicates "certain malicious persons who, during last week, have broken into my park, at Humersfield, and killed in the night the only deer which I had there. May the flesh of those who eat my stag's flesh rot away as the flesh of Herod rotted, who shed innocent blood for Christ." * * Let them have the anathema maranatha, unless they quickly repent and give satisfaction. Fiat! Fiat! Fiat!" Withal, he does not seem to have been a bad fellow.

We may compare the slow, and therefore heedful, progress of ancient architectural works with the feverish haste which characterizes the modern so-called "restorations," which demands that a whole cathedral should be thoroughly scraped and made "as good as new" in one or two years. The history of Ely affords an instance of the building, by Alan of Walsingham, of the glorious octagon crossing there. "The old Norman tower, erected by Abbot Simeon, had long been threatening ruin, and the monks had not for some time ventured to sing their offices in the choir, when on the Eve of St. Ermengild (Feb. 12, 1321), as they were returning to their dormitory after attending matins in St. Catherine's Chapel, it fell, with such a shock and so great a tumult that it was thought an earthquake had taken place." No one was hurt nor the shrines of the three sainted Abbesses, which stood at the eastern end of the choir, injured. After this Alan, the saint, began to build the octagon, and only got it completed as high as the vaulting, in 1328; the vault itself and lantern of wood took until 1342 to complete, so zealous were the builders to find fit and perfect timbers. The cost of the whole was 2,400*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, about 60,000*l.* In this cathedral occurs one of the few single-word epitaphs, the most affecting of which has been made famous by Wordsworth's sonnet upon the unknown tenant of the grave that is marked "*Miserrimus*," in Worcester Cathedral. This is above Bishop Francis Turner, one of "the Seven" (1691), and marked "*Expergiscar*." Although many of the engravings in this volume show signs of destructive wear, having been previously published, we must not omit justice to Mr. Jewitt by saying that others are exquisitely done; one, "Bay of the Choir of Ely," is really marvellously beautiful. Upon what theory of perspective is the ridge-rib of Ely Chapter-House, a decagon, drawn like an oval, whose longitudinal diameter vanishes into the picture?

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Council of the Art-Union of London offer a premium of 600*l.*, under conditions, for a statue or group in marble. The competition is to be by plaster works, and will be open to artists of all nations.

Mr. Woolner is commissioned to execute the statues which are to decorate the new Manchester Assize Courts, now in course of erection from the designs of Mr. Waterhouse. These comprise, externally, over the central porch that is advanced from the front of the building, eight statues of the great English Lawgivers, namely, Alfred the Great, Edward the First, Henry the Second, Raoul de Glanville, Gascoigne, Sir Thomas More, Bacon and Sir Matthew Hale. These are to be life-size. Above the gable of this porch, which rises higher than the roof-line of the building itself, is a statue of Moses giving the Law, 10 feet high. Behind the figures of Edward the First and Alfred are to be oval sculptures representing some points in the history of these lawgivers. At one angle of the building, which is of imposing and grand proportion, a second block, containing a series of apartments for the use of the judges, &c., is being erected; these are separated from the main

edifice by a court-yard, the entrance to which is through a screen-gateway; over this gateway is to be an alto-relief of the Judgment of Solomon, 5 feet in diameter. At the angle of this detached block will be placed a statue of Mercy. On the return face of the building, where is a smaller advanced porch, will appear a statue of Justice, so that the whole structure is situated, so to say, between the representations of these attributes of its office. The interior decoration of this great edifice is to contain other works not yet determined on, but to comprise at least two other statues, besides large medallion portraits of Lords Brougham, Scarlett, and other worthies connected with the Northern Circuit. A large amount of rich carving, by the Messrs. O'Shea, is to be introduced outside the building under a bold treatment; that within, where it is to be even more extensively employed, will be more elaborately treated. Foliage will supply the subjects for the decorative carvings.

Not long ago we called attention to the state of the ancient pavement-tiles now in Tintern Abbey, stating that in this branch of Art-manufacture the moderns had done unusually well in the way of revival. Mr. J. P. Seddon has since executed, for Mr. Godwin, of Lugwardine, near Hereford, manufacturer, a series of designs for tiles, intended to be placed before an altar. It is not often, however successfully the manufacturing part of the task of revival may be achieved, that the designs are so felicitous in character as these are. A row of lamps, set diamond-wise, seven in number, forms a line; twelve tiles on either side bear figures of Elders, glorifying the Lord; a "Majesty," or Lamb bearing the Cross, forms the centre; while the emblems of the Evangelists surround it. The works are now in the Architectural Galleries, Conduit-street.

The restorations at Ripon Cathedral, which are going on under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, embrace primarily the complete reparation, both internally and externally, of the north-west tower. This portion of the edifice has been found in such an extreme state of decay that a new foundation had to be given to it. This difficult, and to some extent, dangerous task, has recently been completed very successfully. The walls were found to be six feet thick. The timber and leaded spires, at one time sustained by the ancient towers, are to be reconstructed. The choir-roof is to be renewed to its original pitch, and a rich ceiling of English oak substituted for the plaster groining of the interior.

Mr. Street is erecting a new library and classrooms for Uppingham Grammar School, with a covered play-ground and chapel. The windows are to be of geometrical design.—The same architect's Church of St. George, erected near Wellington, Salop, by way of memorial to the late Duke of Sutherland, has been consecrated. The style is Early Pointed, very massive outside; the nave is 85 feet long and 30 broad; the chancel vaulted with brick, forming a pointed arch on ribs of stone alternate white and red. The tower and spire are at present only 30 feet high, but efforts are being made to carry them up to 150 feet, according to the original design. The contract for this church, which is to contain 900 persons, was about 5,200*l.* —a small sum.

The new Arc de Triomphe, to be erected in honour of Napoleon the Third, at the Barrière du Trône, Paris, is to be raised over a fountain of colossal proportions, and built in the classic style. Over one side of the arch will be a figure of "War, triumphant and victorious," and over the other its antitype, "Peace, grateful and laborious." The whole will be on a much larger scale than the triumphal arch at the end of the Champs-Élysées. It will be flanked with twelve columns of the Composite order, in coloured marble, and bearing twelve bronze warriors, each holding a shield. These warriors are intended to represent the twelve marshals of the empire, as well as the different corps d'armée. They will also signify that the Army eternally guard "France," who is seated at the summit of the building. She is attended by "Glory," and flanked by four "Eames." On the capital of each of the twelve pillars is the following

inscription:—"To the Emperor Napoleon III.—To the Armies of the Crimea, of Italy, of China, of Cochin China, and Algeria, 1852–1862." The central monument that is above the arch is raised above three great basins, diminishing on one stem. They have in the centre a group of sea-horses and lions' heads, from which issue jets d'eau. On the top is another "Glory," holding a crown for French soldiers.—Our readers will say that all this contains about as much clap-trap as it does symbolic sentimentality.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—*Exeter Hall.*—Conductor, MR. COSTA.—Handel's *MESSEIAH* will be repeated on FRIDAY NEXT, December 19. Principal Vocalists; Madame Rutherford, Madame Sainton-Dobie, Mr. Harry Knight, and Mr. Weiss. The performance will entitle the most extensive ever available in Exeter Hall, will consist of including 16 Double Basses nearly 700 performers.—Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.* each. The Offices of the Society are at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir.—WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES.—GRAND EVENING CONCERT IN aid of the DISTRESSED OPERATIVES in the NORTH. *St. James's Hall*, on Friday, December 18. On the programme will entitle the Welsh National Melodies, arranged by Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), which produced such a sensation during last season. Vocalists: Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Eyles. The First and Second Choirs will be united, accompanied by a band of Harps, including Mr. J. Balfe, Chatterton, Mr. J. C. H. Wright, Mr. T. H. Wright, etc. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.—Stalls, 6*s.*; Balcony, 3*s.*; Area (reserved), 2*s.*; Gallery and Area, 1*s.*–2*s.*, Regent Street.

STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—Covet Garden, under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, Sole Lessees.—Concerts demand the Wallace's new and brilliant success, *THE OLD LOVE'S TRIUMPH*, which will be repeated every night this week, viz. Monday, December 17th; Tuesday, 18th; Wednesday, 17th; Thursday, 18th, and Friday, 19th.—On Saturday, 20th, Wallace's Popular Opera, *MARITANA*. Commence at Eight. Private Boxes, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; Ordinary Boxes, 10*s.*; Dress Circles, 5*s.*; Upper Boxes, 4*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.* Box Offices open daily, from 10 till 5. No charge for booking or fees to box-

keepers.

On Boxing Night, December 26th, will be produced, with unprejudiced splendour, a Grand, Comic, Chinese Entertainment, written by H. J. Byron, entitled *BEAUTY AND THE BEAST*. The new Scenery and Grand Transformation Scene by William Calcott.

PRINCESS'S.—On Monday a new farce, by Mr. George Linley, was produced, containing a song composed by him for Miss Oliver, which she sang very charmingly. The farce is entitled 'Law v. Love,' and is extremely slight in its texture. It turns upon a lawsuit being settled by a marriage. This step is advised by a beautiful widow, Mrs. Harlowe (Miss Oliver), and by her means the litigants, Mrs. Belmont (Miss Murray) and Mr. Mountnorris (Mr. J. G. Shore), are brought together. A slight mishap, however, occurs. The gentleman at first mistakes Mrs. Harlowe for Mrs. Belmont, and thus excites the jealousy of Mr. Clifford (Mr. Roxby). The proper explanation of course takes place, and the plan as originally conceived ultimately prospers. There is in all this no very great or strong element of fun; but the talents of the actors carried it successfully through. This management is evidently active in the production of new pieces.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Creswick is starring at this house, and was well received on Saturday in 'Hamlet.' Miss Catherine Lucette supported the character of *Ophelia* on the occasion; the part, particularly the lunatic songs in the fourth act, was suited in many respects to the style of this always pleasing actress.

SURREY.—Mr. Phelps is engaged here for a limited number of nights, and has made a hit as *Falstaff* in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' He has also appeared during the week in 'Hamlet' and 'Othello,' and is announced as *Leontes* in the 'Winter's Tale,' a part in which he is always successful.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. G. V. Brooke continues his starring engagement, and is appearing in new characters. 'King Henry the Fourth' was produced on Monday, Mr. Brooke performing *Hotspur*, and Mr. Ryder Sir John Falstaff. Mr. Young, a rising actor, sustained the character of the Prince of Wales with propriety.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A pamphlet on 'The Flute in its Transition State,' by the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, M.A. (Walker & Co.),—"one of a series of works which," its author informs us, "he has lately taken in hand to write on the subject of Musical Art,"—may be dismissed without many words, as displaying more partizanship than logic or profound historical knowledge. It is virtually devoted to exalting the fame of Nicholson, as the model player on the instrument; and of Mr. Clinton, as the maker who has brought it to perfection. To argue with an amateur as to the value of his instrument of predilection would be lost labour. The cornet-a-pistons is now largely used to "rend the skies" withal. The kettle-drum has its enthusiasts, and those who handle it in a masterly fashion, as the Peacock of 1862 could show. But when speaking of the place of the flute in musical composition, Mr. Skeffington's chronology and taste have been alike missed. In the old days, when Frederick the Great inflicted on his Court three *Concertos* every evening, composed to order for him by the patient and suffering Quanz, "the German flute" had a certain place in chamber music, as part of the symphony or sonata for more instruments than one. That amateur violin-players were less accomplished than their contemporaries, may be gathered from the direction, "con Violino o Flauto," affixed to many Pianoforte Duets,—the possibility of such an alternative implying a facility of demand on the former instrument, as compared with the latter one, which amounts to a sacrifice of some among its best resources. Yet even the flute merely passed as second-best, owing to the inexpressive nature of its tone and its deficiency in low notes. One of Kozeluch's *Adagios* (to give an example) loses a good third of its beauty, should wind, and not strings with bow, take part in dialogue with the pianoforte. Later, came what may be called the palmy days of the flute as employed in classical composition, *not* as part of an orchestra,—the days of Tulou, Berbiguier, Gabrielski (whose name is omitted here, and whose writings show fancy and skill) and Schneider. To them is owing that library of *Trios* and *Quartetts* (!) for the Flute so much in vogue among amateurs forty years ago,—a mass of works, however ingeniously put together, which was entirely driven out of the English field in proportion as the stringed quartett, with its three component varieties of material, became generally adopted. Their popularity was at its height before Nicholson established himself as a *solo* player; and then, in this capacity, he merely held supremacy in England, for a reason easy to be given—the superior richness of his tone. In his day, it was this merit, and neither consummate execution nor true expression, that decided the place of an artist with our *cognoscenti*. Compared with such foreign players as Drouet, Nicholson was coarse; so, too, was Lindley (again pre-eminent in point of tone) as compared with Romberg. The solos put together by both instrumentalists were tawdry in taste and deficient alike in that which makes *fantasias*, variations, and still most *concertos*, palatable,—neatness of construction and skill in orchestral treatment. Mr. Skeffington, then, seems not to have taken his departure from a sound point; a fact, if such it be, which invalidates the merit of his treatise. To discuss what is said by him of the mechanical improvements and diversities of the flute perfected or originated by modern makers and performers (many of them living), would lead into labyrinths of controversy not to be opened here with any chance of profit.

The first winter music in Paris at the theatres has been more remarkable for variety than for novelty. The revivals, however, have been of sterling interest. The new Théâtre Lyrique, opened a few weeks ago, is, like its opposite neighbour, the new Théâtre du Châtelet, spacious, richly decorated, and convenient in all points, save those of outlet in certain of the audience portions of the house. The sonority appears to be good. Though the establishment, entered at a moment's warning by M. Carvalho, is as yet hardly in working order, it has still distinguished itself, by reproducing 'Orphée,' the attraction of which does not seem to have waned either as regards the work or the in-

comparable actress, Madame Viardot, who is finer than ever and in good voice.—Mozart's 'Enlèvement,' in which a new tenor, M. Cabel, deserves honourable mention,—and 'Faust,' which last work (owing possibly in part to its success having been universally sealed in Germany) bids fair to have a longer run than ever. M. Semet's 'Ondine' is to come next in order. There is a possibility of Gluck's first 'Iphigénie' being produced, with Madame Viardot as Clytemnestre.—The acceptance of M. Mermet's 'Roland' by M. Réty has been confirmed by his successor.—At the Opéra Comique M. David's 'Lalla Rookh' is again played, apparently to the entire satisfaction of the public. We English could not bear to hear this work frequently. There is too much in it of the languor and monotony of the East.—That M. David has grace and elegance no one need now be told. His instrumentation is often happy, generally delicate, and many of the separate numbers of his opera (especially recollecting the dances) have a great charm and (one may say, fancifully,) perfume. But there would seem to be an entire absence of vigour in his composition, and also, of constructive power. In his concerted pieces he is timid and ill at ease. The opera, in short, would not repay the labour of transplantation; and the more so since the luxury of its costumes, the piquancy with which it is acted, and the exquisite neatness of all its stage arrangements, are beyond the present power of any English management.

On Sunday last, for the Festival of the Immaculate Conception, a new Mass for male voices, violoncellos and organs, by M. Gounod, was performed at the Church of Saint-Eustache. There must be always more or less monotony in such works, and this one is neither in respect of scale nor of idea comparable with its composer's *Cecilia Mass*. But the 'Sanctus' is superb, and thence to the close of the Mass the music has a simplicity, nobility and elevation which are peculiar to the author among contemporary writers. The execution was not good. Our English choristers, whether they be sacred or profane, have made our ears fatigued.

Sigñor Mario has crossed the Boulevard, and re-appeared in his old quarters at the Italian Opera.

In last week's *Athenæum* a slip of the press occurred. The Mass by Dr. Liszt spoken of was that written for the opening of the Cathedral of Gran, in Hungary,—known, therefore, by the name of the Gran Mass.

MISCELLANEA

National Expenditure.—An important contribution to the history of our National Expenditure was published on Tuesday week as a Parliamentary paper. It gives an account of the sums voted in supply during each year from 1835 to 1862, both inclusive, under the several heads of Army, Navy, Ordnance and Miscellaneous services. To this is appended an abstract of the grants for miscellaneous services for every year since 1835, in the same form as the abstract which is now printed for a single year, with the annual Estimates, under the heads of Public Works and Buildings; Salaries and Public Departments; Law and Justice; Education, Science and Art; Colonial and Consular Services; Superannuations and Charities; Special and Temporary Objects. The following are the principal buildings and works on which public money has been laid out since 1835:—Buckingham Palace; Palm House at Kew; the temporary Houses of Parliament; New Houses of Parliament; Home Office, Board of Trade and Treasury; Trafalgar Square; Courts of Law, &c., Isle of Man; Public Walks; Stationery Office; Marlborough House; Windsor Castle; Caledonian Canal; Hall for General Assembly, Church of Scotland; Holyrood Palace; Custom Houses in Dundee and Glasgow; Post Offices in Glasgow and Aberdeen; various Public Buildings in Ireland; Ordnance Office, Pall Mall; Repository for Public Records; Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c.; Holyhead Harbour and Roads; Port Patrick Har-

bour; Works at Spurn Point; Harbours of Refuge; Kingstown Harbour; Whitehall Chapel; Hob's Point Pier; Dunmore Harbour; Chambers for the Judges; War Department, New Offices; Probate Court and Registrars; British Embassy Houses Abroad; British Consulate, Constantinople; Westminster Bridge Approaches; New Westminster Bridge; New Foreign Office; Industrial Museum, Edinburgh; Aberdeen University; Glasgow Cathedral (Window); Main Drainage of the Metropolis; National Gallery, Dublin; Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland; Lighthouses Abroad; Highland Roads; General Register House, Edinburgh; the temporary Foreign Office; National Gallery; and the New Record Office in Dublin.—In addition to these buildings and works, the objects associated in any degree with art, science or literature to which grants have been made by the House of Commons since 1835, are as follows:—Public Education; Science and Art Department, including Schools of Design; Royal Irish Academy; Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Dublin Society; British Museum; National Gallery; Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey; Scientific Works and Experiments; Nelson Monument; Monuments to Lord Exmouth, Sir Sydney Smith and Lord De Saumarez; Monument to Sir R. Peel; Equestrian Statue of George the Fourth; Galleries of Art, Edinburgh; Royal Geographical Society; Royal Society; British Historical Portrait Gallery; Purchases from the Soltykoff Collection; National Gallery of Ireland; Fouldriner's Paper Machinery; Expedition to the Niger; Townland Survey of Ireland; Hunterian Collection; Royal College of Surgeons; Babylon Inscriptions; Excavations at Susa; Breton Laws, Ireland; Ventilation Award to Dr. Reid; Archer's Patent for Perforating Postage Stamps; Sir W. Snow Harris's Compensation; Electric Telegraph; Museum of the Royal Dublin Society; Purchase of Land at Kensington and for building Museum; Galleries of Art, Edinburgh; Arctic Discoverers (Rewards); Monument to Sir John Franklin; North Australian Expedition; Westminster Abbey; Royal Monuments; Statue of Charles the First, Charing Cross; Compensation to Dr. Southwood Smith; Designs Registration; Monument at Scutari; Expeditions for Exploring South America and New Holland; Museum, Edinburgh; Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square; Havelock Statue (Woolwich); Major-General Cheyne, Euphrates Expedition; Compensation; North American Exploring Expedition; Monument to the Duke of Wellington; Zambezi Expedition (Dr. Livingstone); Sir George Hayter's Picture of the Reformed House of Commons; Galleries for the Turner and Vernon Pictures (Kensington); Baron Marchetti's Statue of Richard Coeur de Lion; Drawings by Old Masters for British Museum; National Gallery, London (increased accommodation); and Prof. Hansen's Lunar Tables.

The Rain-Glass.—Having for four months made use of the rain-glass described by Mr. Zuiller in No. 1813 of the *Athenæum*, and arrived at totally different results, I would feel obliged by your inserting the following remarks:—Mr. Zuiller states 1. "That on the approach of rain, the water rises two or three inches in the neck of the inverted flask." 2. "That when the weather is settled for fair, the water will remain only half an inch high, for days, in the neck of the flask." My observations, however, have shown that exactly the reverse has been the case, since, on the approach of rain, the water, instead of rising, sinks in the neck of the flask to the depth indicated by Mr. Zuiller as foretelling fair weather, while before and during fair weather the water rises to the height indicated as signifying the approach of rain. The water yesterday (Dec. 3), during heavy rain accompanied by a S.E. gale, stood only half an inch high in the neck of the flask; while during the fine frosty weather of about a fortnight ago it stood as high as three inches, or even higher. I should have suspected myself to have been in error, but that I have been confirmed in these observations by the experience of another party, residing within four miles of my residence.

E. W. DOYLE.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. B.—H. B.—G. H.—A. J.—T. S.—A Grandmother—N. P.—received.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
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The Profits of this Society will be divided in future QUINQUENNIALY; and the Members will participate in each division, after three ANNUAL PAYMENTS of PREMIUM have been made.

Policies effected will PARTICIPATE IN FOUR-FIFTHS, OR 80 PER CENT., of the Profits, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premium required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than many other established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an AMPLI GUARANTEE FUND, in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

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Invested Assets, 3,000,000. Annual Income, 495,000.

Profits divided every fifth year.

Four-fifths of the Profits allotted to the Assured.

Participate in Policies at the five Divisions of Profit which have hitherto been made amount to £5,000,000.

Policies on the Participation Scale of Premiums effected on or before the 31st of December of the present year, will share in the next Division of Profits, which will be made up to the 31st of December, 1864.

For Prospectuses and Forms for effecting Assurances, apply to the Actuary, at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London.

WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

October, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Invested Funds, 1,374,000.

DIVISION OF LIFE PROFITS.

THE BOOKS for 1862 CLOSE at 31ST DECEMBER.

Profits must be lodged at the Head Offices in London or Edinburgh, or with an Agent of the Company, on or before that date, otherwise they will not participate in the Profit of this year's Business.

For the three years since last Division of Profits in 1858 the Company have effected Assurances amounting to One Million Four hundred and Fifty thousand Pounds.

Certificates of Indebtedness granted.

Foreign Residence allowed on terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest Rates of Premium corresponding to the risk.

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THE MUTUAL TONTINE ASSOCIATION.
WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS' CLASSES.

Temporary Offices of the Association, 85, Graham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

It is requested that Applications for Subscriptions may be sent in prior to Monday, the 2nd day of December instant.

Prospectuses may be obtained at 85, Graham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

By order of the Board.

G. S. SIDNEY, Sec. pro tem.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—CHRISTMAS RENEWALS.

Merchants and Dock Insurances at the Reduced Rate.

The Business of the Company exceeds 70,000,000.

The Duty paid to Government for the year 1861, was £3,076, and the amount insured on Farming stock, 10,000,782.

A Bonus of three-fifths of the profits periodically made to participants, from time to time, received sums amounting in the aggregate to £44,000.

The Rates of Premium are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal offices making returns to their insurers.

For Prospectuses apply at the Society's Offices—SURREY-STREET, NORWICH, and 6, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, E.C.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, BANK, LONDON.

Established 1824.

Capital—FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

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Copies of Prospectus and Tables of Rates, fully explaining the various modes of arranging Life Assurances, may be had at the Head Office, Branch Offices and Agencies, or will be forwarded on application.

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Reduced Rates for Mercantile Risks. Insurance against loss by Fire granted on almost every description of risk at Home and Abroad, at moderate rates of Premium.

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ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!!
Every one should therefore provide against them.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY
Grants Policies for Sums from 100*l.* to 1,000*l.*, assuring against
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An Annual Payment of 1*s.* secures 1,000*l.* in case of DEATH by ACCIDENT, or 1*s.* per week, Allowance of 6*d.* to the Assured while laid up by Injury.

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IN THE

LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

RESOURCES—

The Realized Fund in Possession exceeds £3,800,000

The Annual Revenue exceeds £40,000

BONUS FOR 1862.

Secured by effecting Assurances on or before Dec. 31, 1862. The amount of advantage secured by effecting Assurances before 31st December may be indicated thus:—Assuming that the next Bonus, to be declared in 1863, will be at the same rate as that declared at 1860, a Policy for 1,000*l.* will receive the following ADDITIONAL BONUS.

If effected on or before 31st December, 1862 £21 5 0
If effected after 31st December, 1862 55 0 0

Probable additional Bonus on Policies issued on or before 31st December, 1862 £16 5 0

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39, KING-STREET, Cheshire, E.C., London.
Capital on November 1, 1862, from Premiums alone, 438,496*l.*
Income, 75,000*l.* Assurances, 1,700,000*l.*

Bonus—average more than 2*s.* per cent. per annum on sums assured.

Profits divided yearly and begin on second Premium.
Every Member can attend and vote at all general meetings.

Last Annual Report and Accounts may be had.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

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Age when Assured.	Duration of Policy.	Bonus in Cash.	Bonus in Reversion.
20	7 years	£ 7 0	64 0 0
	14 years	26 2 0	73 10 0
	21 years	44 8 0	88 0 0
40	7 years	49 13 6	54 10 0
	14 years	162 0 0	165 10 0
	21 years	76 2 6	108 0 0
60	7 years	117 4 6	187 10 0
	14 years	327 2 6	144 10 0
	21 years	144 1 0	165 10 0

For Prospects, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply at the Offices above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

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THE MALVERN GLASS (BURROWS'S)—A BRILLIANT ACHROMATIC UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.

A noble Lord says—"I used them in the Cathedral during the late Worcester Music Meeting, and they brought all the Performers vividly before me. This speaks volumes for their efficacy, placed as I was at the further end of the Central Aisle."

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SAUSAGE AND MINCING MACHINE. The GUINEA one of BURGESS & KEY'S is the best: it is simple, easily cleaned and quicker in operation than any other.

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VS PAPER'S

POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS,
Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.
Sole Agents : HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
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THE JURY OF CLASS 30 of the INTER-

NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862, in awarding to SWEE's SPRING MATTRESS, Tucker's Patent, or "Sommer Tucker," the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL or Honourable Mention given to Bedding of any description, say in their Report, page 6, No. 2005, and page 10, No. 2006.

"The Sommer Tucker is perfectly solid, very healthy, and moderate in price."

"—a combination as simple as it is ingenious."

"—a bed as healthy as is comfortable."

To be obtained of most respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehouses, or wholesale of the Manufacturers, W.M. SSEE & Sons, Finsbury, London, E.C.

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Full size.	Fiddle.	Thread.	King.	Lily.
12 Table Forks.	£ 1 7 0	£ 1 14 0	£ 2 16 0	£ 3 14 0
12 Table Spoons.	1 2 1 0	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Forks.	1 1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons.	1 1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
12 Tea Spoons.	10 0 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0

Each article may be had separately at the same price. The most beautiful and varied assortment to be seen anywhere of Tea and Dinner Services, Cruets, Crust Frames, Dish Covers, Side Dishes, Waiters, Tea-trays, Fruit Stands, Epergnes, &c., the quality exceeding that of any foreign manufacturer.

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Prominence should likewise be given to their celebrated "Indispensable Suit," (price from 30*s.* to 70*s.*) which is a particularly comfortable and serviceable dress.

E. MOSES & SON need scarcely add that their Bespoke or Order Department offers a selection of Fashionable and Seasonable Materials from the principal Markets of Europe, with a perfect fit and faultless workmanship.

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506, 507, 508, NEW OXFORD-STREET; 1, 2, 3, HART-STREET.

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All Articles are marked in plain figures, the lowest possible price, from which no abatement can be made.

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ALEXANDER ROBB begs to inform Export Houses, Families going abroad, and others that he has always on hand a Stock of WINES, DESERTS and other BISCUITS, made by Machinery, expressly for exportation; also his GINGER NUTS and GINGER BISCUITS, so much approved of in warm climates; all in cases of 2*s.* and upwards.

He would also direct attention to his prepared NURSERY BISCUITS and POWDER, of which he has been the sole maker for upwards of thirty years. They contain, in a concentrated form, all the elements of nutriment, are light, of easy digestion, and are the best and safest food for infants and invalids. Only goods of the first quality made.

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SHOW OF CHRISTMAS and TWELFTH-DAY CAKES, now preparing, and which this Season will be of the most choice and elegant description, many new and tasteful Decorations being selected and introduced.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Ornamented, 1*s.* per lb.

TWELFTH-DAY CAKES, First quality, highly decorated, 2*s.* per lb.; Second ditto, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; Third ditto, for JADES, 1*s.* per lb.

A Large Assortment of SAVOY, ALMOND and other CAKES (in moulds), 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

POUND CAKES, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

RATAPIAS and MACAROONS, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD, 6*d.* per lb. Cake.

ASSORTED CASES OF BISCUITS, for Presents, 2*s.* 6*d.* and upwards.

PASTRY of every description, CREAMS, ICES, JELLIES, &c. WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALLS, SUPPERS and EVENING PARTIES, throughout the Town, provided with every convenience.

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1867 Sparkling Moselles, Hocks and Champagnes. First growth Claret, Burgundy, and very old Virgin Marsala, &c. GEORGE SMITH, 86, GREAT WESTERN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Price Lists of all Wines post free.

TERMS Cash, or London reference. Extraordinary Old Pale Champagne and Cognac Brandies. Old Jamaican Rum, age of three generations. Old Store Scotch and Irish Whiskies. Foreign Liqueurs.

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Detailed PRICE LIST of Wines, Liqueurs, Brandies, &c. on application to ARTHUR COUPER & CO. II, JERMYN-STREET, St. James's, S.W., London.

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SUPERIOR GOLDEN SHERRY, at 3*s.* per dozen. Soft and full flavour, highly recommended.

Capital dinner Sherry. 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

High-class Pale, Golden and Brown Sherry. 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Sherry, 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Port wine, 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Champagne, 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Pure St. Julian Claret. 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Sparkling Champagne. 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Chablis, 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Burgundy, 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Moselle, 3*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Old pale Cognac Brandy, 6*s.* and 7*s.* per dozen. Noyau, Maraschino, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, and other foreign liqueurs. On receipt of a Post-office Order or reference, any of the above will be forwarded immediately by

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KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD made with the greatest care from the finest English Seed: this CELEBRATED BRAND, distinguished upwards of a Century for purity and strength, has received the general approval of the Public.

FIRST MANUFACTURED 1748.

Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1*lb.*, 1*lb.*, and 1*lb.* Canisters.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE & CO. Garlick-hill, London.

PRISE MEDAL, 1862, 2.

Awarded by the Jurors of Class 2, FOR THE SUPERIORITY OF THE GLENFIELD STARCH.

Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, Olimen, &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. Glasgow and London.

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12 Table

Table 1

12 Table

Table 2

Table 3

Dessert

12 Table

Table 4

Table 5

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER TO THE QUEEN, and MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

	Guineas.	Guineas.	
Ladies' Gold Foreign Watch	8	Strong Silver Lever Watch	5
Gentlemen's ditto	10	Gentlemen's Gold Compensation Balance do	40
Gold English Lever ditto	12	Silver ditto	23
		Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.	

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Gold Alarms and Guard Chimes, &c.

DEPT. 61, Stand adjoining Coutts's Bank; 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somererset Wharf, Strand, London.

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Established 1807.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIER, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candle. Glass Dinner Services for 18 persons, from 7s. 15d. Glass Dessert, 3s. 6d.

All Articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. LONDON-SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 30 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamenteally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Thread or Brans- wick Pattern	Lily or Mili- tary Pattern	King's &c.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
12 Tea Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 19 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
1 Sugar Sister	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Total	9 19 0	13 10 0	13 14 0	16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same price. An oak chest to contain the above, and a valuable number of silver, &c., Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers, and Corner Dishes, Crust and Linen Furniture, &c., at appropriate prices. All kinds of repathing done by the patent process.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all that are on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS AND TRAVELLING BAGS, WITH SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Travelling Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Drawing Cases, &c., other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue, post free. J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 21, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also Allen's Barrack Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Wash-hand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES AND DWELLINGS, (Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.) HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE.

AN ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE, with Treatise, Post FREE, 2s. 6d. WORKS, 24, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.

D R. DE JONGH H'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Germany)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most Eminent Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,

RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DELIRIUM, DISEASES OF

THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,

AND ALL SCROFOLOUS AFFECTIONS.

Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

S E L E C T M E D I C A L O P I N I O N S .

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in most of the other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of the "Spas of Germany."—Dr. Granville has found that Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in most of the other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsules and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

Sole Consignees:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

C H U B B ' S P A T E N T S A F E S

the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

C H U B B ' S F I R E P R O O F S T R O N G - R O O M D O O R S .

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C H U B B ' S C A S H A N D D E E D B O X E S .

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

C H U B B & S O N , 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

E L K I N G T O N & C O . desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE to the Manufacturers which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moorgate-street, E.C.

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Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent by post.

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H O R N I M A N ' S P U R E T E A .

"Always good alike." Importation not covered with powdered sugar prevents the Chinese passing off the low-priced brown autumn leaves—hence this TEA is the

PUREST, CHEAPEST and BEST.

Sold in PACKETS by 2,290 London and Provincial Agents.

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C U R R Y O R M U L L I G A T A W N Y P A S T E .

Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce Venders, and wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

S A U C E — L E A A N D P E R R I N S ' W O R C E S T E R S H I R E S A U C E .

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Name is on Wrapper, Label, Box, &c., and Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c., & by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

E LAZENBY & SON, FOREIGN WARE-

HOUSEMEN and FAMILY GROCERS, beg their

attention to their extensive selection of Breakfast and Luncheon Dainties, Comestibles, and Articles for Dessert, noticing

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Prescribed by the most Eminent Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

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THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,

AND ALL SCROFOLOUS AFFECTIONS.

Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

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I N F A N T D E N T I T I O N .

M R S . J O H N S O N ' S A M E R I C A N S O O T H -

ING SYRUP. This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the Inflammation reduced. It is a safe, simple, and effective Remedy. There is nothing so pleasant, so agreeable, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY & SONS, 98, Farrington-street, London, to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the Recipe, are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

M E T C A L F E , B I N G L E Y & C O . S New Pat-

terned Tooth Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair

Brushes, Improved Flesh-and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery.

The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth, and never come into contact with the Gums.

Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Address 130 and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

C O C K L E ' S C O M P O U N D A N T I B I L I O U S

PILLS have long been recognized as a most effectual remedy

for indigestion occurring in this country, and experience has also fully justified their use in those continual and violent forms of bilious disorder of frequent recurrence in climates, where the digestive organs, and more especially the liver, are liable to frequent attacks, and increase in the intensity of their functions, than they often form the exciting cause of the fatal endemic fever peculiar

to these climates. To Europeans, therefore, contemplating a residence abroad, and for those who use a mild and efficient aperient

in their diet, Cockle's Pills are confidently recommended, having now stood the test of public opinion for nearly 60 years.—Prepared only by James Cockle, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all

Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 2s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 1s.

I M P E R I A L W I N E C O M P A N Y , 314, Oxford-street, W.—CLARETS, 14s.; Sherries, 18s.; Ports, 20s.

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PATENT SAFETY MATCHES AND WAX VESTAS

IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.

The only English Match which received a Prize Medal.

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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c.—Those

who suffer from these distressing affections are recommended to try the Remedy. Yohimbe Bark, 1s. 6d. per oz., invented by Dr. Hoffmann, of Berlin. Price 2s. each, and sold by all respectable Chemists—Wholesale Agents, S. MAW & SON, 11, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C., of whom Pamphlets, containing Opinions of the Press, Testimonials, &c., may be had on application, gratis, or post free on receipt of a penny-postage stamp.

E X T R A O R D I N A R Y C U R E S o f s e v e r a l

ailments, &c., have been effected by MANN'S APPROVED MEDICINE.

Sixteen Affidavits prove its efficacy. See Bills around the Bottles of this old-established Family Remedy, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, of all Druggists.

I N D I G E S T I O N .—The best Remedy ever devised

for indigestion is the invaluable compound, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

By using them occasionally good digestion is sure to follow the appetite, and the other result—good health—succeeds as a matter of course. Parr's Life Pill may be obtained of any Medicine Vender, in boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets, 1s. each.

F O R C O U G H S , C O L D S , S O R E T H R O A T ,

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH,

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, &c., take

S P E N C E R ' S P U L M O N I C E L I X I R .

A speedy and pleasant remedy for all temporary and local affections, as wheezing irritation of the throat, huskiness of voice, and influenza, while in more chronic disorders as periodical coughs or inveterate asthma, it is equally efficient, though, of course, requiring little more perseverance in the use of the medicine.—See Price List, &c., of Spencer's Pulmonary Elixir, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. and 1s. each.

C O U G H S .—Another Testimonial in favour of

DR. SPENCER'S PULMONIC Elixir. From Mr. Charles

Lester, 22, Grosvenor-street, Nov. 8, 1862.—From my own

experience as a large dealer in medicines, I can safely say that your Wafers never fail to effect a speedy cure of the most distressing cough: they are truly an invaluable medicine." They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. and 1s. each. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

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made, many Builders and other persons have lately examined it, and they is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here.

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